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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

VOL. XX NO. 49 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

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POLICE HUNT FOR CONGRESS FUNDS IN AHMEDABAD

DR. AMBEDKAR'S FUTILE THREAT

"Breach Between Us And War Amongst Ourselves"

THOSE THREATENING LETTERS AND MODEL ANSWERS

MOONJE-RAJAH PACT AND AFTER

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

The threat of "breach between us and war amongst ourselves" by Dr. Ambedkar and protest to Lord Lothian against this intimidation by one of the members of his Committee are the latest developments that have come to light in connection with the decision of the All-India Depressed Classes Association to stand for joint-electorates with reservation of seats.

It seems that on finding that the President of the association had made a declaration in favour of joint-electorate and fearing the association might endorse it thereby disowning all his activities in London. Dr. Ambedkar wrote the following letter to Mr. G. A. Gavi, M.L.C., General Secretary, All-India Depressed Classes Association and member of C. P. Provincial Franchise Committee:

AMBEDKAR PERTURBED.

"I am sending you a copy of the memorandum containing my views which I am sending you for your information. You will notice from the last para in the memorandum that our Committee cannot and therefore your Committee cannot discuss communal question. The Prime Minister's letter and questionnaire issued by the Committee makes this clear and the Chairman of our Committee has given a ruling on this question both at Delhi and Lucknow which has been in accord with this view. Therefore you must tell your Committee that they cannot discuss this question and if they insist, you should refuse to discuss it. Your separate minute, instead of discussing joint 'versus' separate electorates should simply say that you refuse to discuss it, because it is outside the terms of reference of the Committee. I know your association has got a questionnaire.

"SHOCKED AT RAJAH'S ATTITUUE"

There is just one thing, I must point out. I was shocked to find out that Mr. Rajah has changed his opinion and is now advocating joint electorates. I hope your association will not follow him in this policy which is suicidal in every way, but if it does, then you must take the consequences of a permanent breach between us and a war against ourselves which I am trying to avoid at any cost. So don't persist in it. I am glad to have the assurance that you won't do anything without my knowledge and consent. I have written out a detailed set of answers to the Franchise Committee questionnaire. I will send you a copy as soon as they are typed."

FUTILE THREAT.

It is well known that this threat did not succeed in intimidating those who upheld joint-electorate with reservation of seats on population basis and the conclusion of a pact between them and the all India Hindu Mahasabha already marks the successful conclusion of this healthy development.

THREATENING LETTERS.

The protest lodged with Lord Lothian against a member of the Committee sending threatening letters and model answers may or may not have its effect but the Working Committee of the Association holds that the questionnaire issued by the Lothian Committee gave depressed classes a special place and invited, in respect of these classes, opinion as to whether there should be separate or joint electorates for them and on what proportion.

"MISLEADING INFORMATION."

Mr. Gayai has taken an early opportunity to issue the following statement to members of depressed classes: "certain misleading information is being circulated to you that the Indian Franchise Committee cannot discuss the question of the system of electorates with individuals or associations that submit memoranda to it on behalf of the depressed classes. This is very misleading. For in the questionnaire sent by the Committee under the item-representation of depressed classes in paper 2. it is clearly stated what specific proposals would one make to secure representation of the community in the legislature.

THOSE MODEL ANSWERS.

Moreover. I would suggest that our associations would be well advised to send in their own views with reference to their own provinces irrespective of model answers prepared by others. In view of coming changes in the constitution of India as declared by the Prime Minister on 1st of December 1931 that complete provincial autonomy will be given to provinces. it is very necessary that our community should also keep pace with the times and so we should reconsider the decision which we had arrived at before the statement of the Prime Minister referred to above.

MULRAJ KARSONDAS' FLAT RANSACKED AND EMPTIED OF ITS CONTENTS

Two Lorry Loads Of Furniture Seized But Not Enough To Pay Fine

The flat occupied by Mr. Mulraj Karsondas at Babulnath Road, Bombay, which was locked and sealed by the Gamdevi Police, on Thursday, in execution of a warrant for the recovery of a fine of Rs. 5,000, was thoroughly ransacked, and every bit of furniture and moveable article were taken possession of by the police.

Two lorry-loads of furniture were removed from the flat to the Esplanade Police Court where they will remain in court custody for a week. If in the meantime, the fine is not paid, the articles are to be disposed of by public auction.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SEIZED.

Deputy Inspector Karnik attached to the Gamdevi Police Station was busy for the whole day packing off the articles from the flat to the Court, while Inspector Foster was drawing a detailed inventory of the things seized.

The articles taken possession of by the police include all kinds of household furniture, cots, tables and chairs, bedsteads, pillows, mirrors, glasses partitions, a harmonium and pictures.

FLAT EMPTIED OF ITS CONTENTS.

Except for a big steel safe of swadeshi make, which because of its size could not be removed immediately, the flat was practically emptied of its contents. The safe will be removed from the flat to the court to-day (Saturday).

The police are doubtful if they will be able to realise even a part of the fine by the sale of the articles, as the price of the whole lot is estimated to be less than Rs. 500 or Rs. 600.

NATIONAL ATHLETIC LEAGUE

A group photo of the members and organisers of the newly started National Athletic League in Gamdevi.

POLICE HUNT FOR CONGRESS FUNDS

Ahmedabad Municipal President's House Searched

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 26.

The police searched the house of Mr. G. V. Mavlankar President of the Ahmedabad Municipality, for three hours this evening in connection with Congress funds, but nothing incriminating was found.—A.P.

PRESS RAIDED BY POLICE IN AMINABAD

Proprietor Arrested.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 26.

The Vidya Bhandar Press in Aminabad was raided by the police and a large quantity of literature alleged to be seditious was seized. The proprietor of the press was taken into custody.

Six persons were arrested here to-day charged with forming an unlawful procession.—A.P.

SECURITY DEMANDED FROM PRATAP.

Consistently Supported Congress Agitation Says Magistrate

(From A Correspondent)

CAWNPORE, Feb. 26.

The following order issued by the Additional District Magistrate, Cawnpore, has been served on Mr. Devavrat Shastri, Editor of the "Pratap":

"The "Pratap" has consistently supported Congress agitation and anti-Government activities. The last editor is an under-trial for sedition, and is moreover in prison for being a member of an unlawful association, viz. Congress. For these reasons, I hereby order Mr. Devavrat under Act XXIII of 1931 (1) not to print or edit or publish "Pratap," till he has formally made a declaration before me (2) to furnish a security of Rs. 1,000/- as keeper of "Pratap" press. This security is to be in cash and to be furnished at the time of making the declaration before me."

It should be remembered that the "Pratap" had stopped writing editorials for sometime as a protest against the Ordinances, and was being published merely as a newspaper without comments.

In view of the fact that securities have been demanded just a day before the usual day of publication, no issue of the paper may be published this week.

MANY PASSENGERS DROWNED

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

A motor launch capsized in the river Hoogly at 2 this morning, resulting in a large number of passengers being drowned. Thirty lives have so far been saved. It is stated that over one hundred persons were on board the launch. Details are lacking.—A. P.

DEMAND FOR "FULLY INDIANISING" THE CENTRAL BANK

Five Hours Heated Debate At Annual General Meeting

MANAGEMENT CARRY THE DAY

After five hours' heated debate the report of the Directors and the Balance Sheet for the year 1931 was accepted by the Shareholders of the Central Bank of India at the twenty-first annual general meeting of the Bank held on Friday afternoon.

"FULLY INDIANISE THE BANK."

The question of appointing Auditors for the new year was very hotly discussed. A group of Shareholders who were determined to "fully Indianise" the premier National Bank in the country pressed for the appointment of an Indian Firm as the only Auditors to do all the auditing work.

MANAGEMENT CARRIES THE DAY.

The Management opposed this move with equal determination. There were frequent passage-at-arms between Sir Phiroze Sethna, the Chairman and Mr. H. P. Mody, one of the Directors on the one side and Messrs. A. D. Shroff, J. M. Kapadia and P. D. Shamdasani who represented the Shareholders on the other.

The amendment to appoint Messrs. S. P. Billimoria and Co. for all the auditing work of the Bank and its branches with a view to remove Messrs. Ferguson and Co. fell through. A poll was demanded but before it could be taken there were negotiations between the parties which ultimately resulted in the withdrawal of the demand for poll.

The question of appointing auditors for the new year was the signal for a heated debate. It was moved by Mr. Shanghavi that Messrs. S. P. Billimoria and Co. should be appointed Auditors for a part of the auditing work on a half yearly remuneration of Rs. 7,500. The motion was duly seconded.

Mr. J. M. Kapadia asked which was the other Firm of Auditors that the Management would ask the Shareholders to appoint for the year. He added that the shareholders were in no mood to re-appoint Messrs. Ferguson and Co. auditors for the last year. They wanted to give the work to an Indian firm and would prefer to appoint Messrs. S. P. Billimoria as the only Auditors.

PREFER SWADESHI AUDITORS.

Mr. A. D. Shroff, speaking on the subject said that it was a Swadeshi concern and it was their duty to give chance to Indian firms. Competent Indian firms were struggling for want of work and it did not behove Indian concerns to entrust their work to foreigners when Indian talent was available.

A voice: Nationalism does not consist in selecting men who supported Ordinance Raj in the Assembly.

Mr. Shamdasani suggested that Sir Shapurji Billimoria should be appointed Auditor in his personal capacity and not as representing the firm of Messrs. Billimoria and Co. He wanted the Balance Sheet to be signed by Sir Shapurji and not by any one else in the name of the firm.

WAIT FOR A YEAR.

The Chairman vainly pleaded that Shareholders should wait for one year if they wanted Messrs. Ferguson and Co. to be replaced by an Indian Firm.

Angry shouts of "No, No" greeted the Chairman when he said that the name of Messrs. Ferguson and Co. carried a guarantee with it. He said the Bank had not only to deal with Indians who were depositors and borrowers from the Bank but had also dealings with English Banks and it would not perhaps be possible for them to raise loans in the London market unless a Chartered Accountant's Firm viz. that of Messrs. Ferguson and Co. were their Auditors.

At this stage Mr. H. P. Mody rose to give his reasons why he wanted Messrs. Ferguson and Co. to be the auditors. He asserted that his nationalism was second to that of none in the House still he wanted the firm to do their auditing because he held the opinion that their name meant a guarantee.

FORCING MANAGEMENT INTO DIFFICULT POSITION.

Again shouts of "Question, Question" greeted Mr. Mody but he continued to address the House and said that the Shareholders were not justified in springing up a surprise on the Directors. If they wanted the change they should have sent a notice to that effect and the management would have considered the question. He did not like summary manner in which the shareholders wanted to bring about the change and said they were forcing the management in a difficult position.

Mr. A. D. Shroff made a spirited reply to Mr. Mody. He asserted that it was solely the right of the Shareholders to appoint Auditors who were meant as "Watch Dogs" on the management. Good grace and morality, he said, required that the management should leave the question entirely into the hands of Shareholders and should not even use their right to vote on the proposition.

A COCK & BULL STORY.

Mr. Mody wanted the shareholders to believe a cock and bull story when he suggested that previous notice was needed. The charge against them was not correct that they had sprung up a surprise on

(Continued on Page 9.)

BRITAIN'S "PEACE ARMY" FOR SHANGHAI FRONT

Woman Preacher, London Padre And Presbyterian Minister In "Expeditionary Force"

JAPANESE VANDALISM

LONDON, Feb. 26.

A letter offering the services of "peace army" of British men and women eager to place themselves unarmed between the Chinese and Japanese armies with the hope of stopping fighting has been sent to the League of Nations.

The letter is signed by Miss Maude Royden, the woman preacher, Dean H. R. L. Sheppard, a popular London padre and Mr. Herbert Gray, the Presbyterian Minister.

This step is revealed in a letter in this morning's press in which the signatories state that they have come to the conclusion that the only effective way to save the world is to invite co-operation of like-thinkers.—Reuter.

FRESH JAPANESE ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE KIANGWAN

LONDON, February 26.

(5-44 a.m.)

Shanghai.—The position in the Chapei and Kiangwan sector is unchanged. The nightlong Chinese bombardment of a section of Chapei held by the Japanese died down this morning when an exchange of artillery and machinegun fire broke out at Kiangwan, heralding a fresh Japanese attempt to capture Kiangwan and drive back the Chinese to Tazang in order to envelope the Chinese lines in Chapei.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Shanghai.—The first and eleventh Japanese Divisions are arriving at Shanghai to-morrow, according to the Chinese military headquarters.

WOUNDED BROUGHT INTO INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT.

Shanghai.—Lorries conveying piled Chinese wounded are pouring into the International Settlement in a pitiful condition, in contrast with the well tended Japanese wounded.

JAPANESE BURN FAMOUS BEAUTY SPOT

No Re-Inforcements Yet.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Shanghai.—The situation in Kiangwan is comparatively quiet but Japanese planes flew over Hangchow, the famous beauty spot hundred miles south-west of Shanghai, and bombed the aerodrome there and set fire to a part of the city.

According to Japanese reports, they have destroyed hangars and five planes and shot down two Chinese defending planes.

While no reinforcements have arrived from Japan, observers state that each munitions transport vessel arriving every 48 hours brings men who swell Japanese forces.—Reuter.

Japan's Expenditure On Chinese Operations

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Tokio.—The Cabinet has sanctioned the expenditure of a further two million sterling for the Shanghai dispute till the 31st March. The Cabinet has also sought the approval of the Privy Council for Imperial Ordinance for emergency payment, bringing the total cost of operations in Manchuria and Shanghai hitherto to nine million sterling. It is anticipated that nearly a million sterling monthly will be spent until the withdrawal of troops.—Reuter.

CHANCHUN, CAPITAL OF NEW MANCHURIAN STATE

Ruler Puyi To Be Designated "Dictator"

Mukden.—The Executive Council of the new Independent Manchurian State has issued a proclamation declaring that the State's name will be "Manchowkuo" with Changchun as capital, and its ruler Puyi will have the title of "Chingcheng" meaning a "Dictator."—Reuter.

JAPAN'S NEW G. O. C. FOR SHANGHAI?

Reported Appointment Of Genl. Shirakawa

LONDON, February 25.

Tokio.—Considerable reticence is being shown here regarding the nature of the new appointment of General Yoshinari Shirakawa whom the Emperor received in audience to-day, but it is supposed that he is going to Shanghai as G.O.C.

General Shirakawa, who is 62, fought in the Russo-Japanese war and is the supreme War Councillor to which position he was appointed after being Minister of War from 1927 to 1929.—Reuter's Special.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS ROUNDING UP IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Feb. 23.

Police rounded up Congress volunteers in various parts of the city effecting so far eighteen arrests.

It is understood that the arrests have been made under Ordinance. The arrested persons are now kept in Police Commissioner's office where remand proceedings will take place in the evening.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Tokio.—British, French, Italian and American Ambassadors called on Mr. Yoshizawa and urged Japan to do her utmost to keep military operations in Shanghai outside the borders of the International Settlement.—Reuter.

Bruening Govt. Has A Close Shave

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Berlin.—The German Government had a narrow escape. Nationalist, Hitlerites and Communists combined to overthrow the Bruening Government in the Reichstag but a motion of no-confidence was defeated by 229 votes against 264.—Reuter.

POST-GRADUATE STUDENT CONVICTED.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

Miss Santy Neogy, a post-graduate student, and ten others who were arrested yesterday for holding a meeting in the Calcutta University buildings, were sentenced to-day to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Ten arrests were made to-day in the city in connection with civil disobedience activities.—A.P.

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A 4445

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THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER, COMMERCIAL EXAMINATION BOARD, 1932, EXAMINATIONS.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED (to reach the undersigned not later than THURSDAY, the 10th March, 1932.) for the appointment of Examiners for 1932 Examinations. Apply for further particulars to:—J. K. MEHTA, Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber.
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A 4386

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M R6739

VERY HANDSOME CULTURED HINDU, age 26, B.A., and Electrical Engineering student, desires to marry young, beautiful virgin or widow of any caste. Apply to Box No. 1407, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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Public Notices.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that we are the ONLY INDIAN COMPANY IMPORTING KEROSENE & FUEL OIL IN BULK. Our first consignment per our charter M. V. "ATHEL VISCOUNT" arrived in Bombay on the 14th instant. We have already appointed Selling Agents for many places and only a few places are still open. Our business terms are very moderate as we accept a nominal deposit from the Agents and the payment for all orders is made against R/R. We will also supply our products on F.O.R. terms. We market our products under "MAHATMA GANDHI" & "ISHWAR" brands.

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BOMBAY ADDRESS:—

Telegrams—"LIBERTY" NATIONAL PETROLEUM CO., Post Box No. 94, Guido Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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Telegrams—"CELEBRATED" NATIONAL PETROLEUM CO., Post Box No. 247, KARACHI.

NOTE—All monies must be remitted in the Company's name at Bombay or Karachi, as our Inspectors now travelling on the lines are not authorised to receive any payments.
4431

THE ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE ASSOCIATION.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in St. Xavier's College on MONDAY, the 29th inst. at 6 P.M. to receive the report and statement of Accounts for the year 1931 and to elect the Managing Committee for the current year. There will be a SOCIAL GATHERING after the Meeting as usual.

The Association was established in August, 1902, to provide Members with facilities for social intercourse and generally to further the interests of XAVERIANS. Membership is open to all past students of St. Xavier's School and College. Subscription Rs. 4 per annum. New Members now being enrolled. Ex-students wishing to join may write to the Hon. Secretaries at the College.

N.P. PAVRI,
A.A.A. FYZEE
Hon. Secretaries.
27th February, 1932. 4460

LOST OR MISLAID.

The UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD., ALLOTTMENT LETTER and RECEIPT No. 6110 for 20 shares Nos. 298483 to 298502 and Temporary Receipts Nos. 1346 for 50 shares Nos. 79301 to 79312 and 4898 for 50 shares Nos. 92197 to 92246 standing in the name of RAGHUNATH WAMAN JOSHI of the above-named Bank are LOST or MISLAID. Anybody having any claim against them should intimate to the above Bank within one month from the date hereof after which duplicates will be issued.

(Sd.) RAGHUNATH WAMAN JOSHI.
Bombay 27-2-32. R6749.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS for 6-1/2 per cent. Improvement Trust Loan repayable on 1st November, 1937, are invited. No tender below Rs. 94-8-0 will be accepted.

2. Interest will be paid half-yearly at the rate of 6-1/2 per cent. on 1st day of January and the first day of July of each year.

3. Five per cent. should be paid with the application and the balance within a fortnight of the date of the application.

4. The Board reserve the right to withdraw the loan from the market at any time.

5. For further particulars apply to the Chief Accountant.

By Order of the Board,
H. B. SHIVDASANI,
Chief Officer.
4360

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 50 half inch Water meters to work under a pressure of 50 to 100 feet so as to reach the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality on or before 3rd March 1932, before 4 P. M.

One per cent earnest money should accompany the tender.

J. S. MALIK, I.S.E.,
Municipal Engineer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Engineer's Office,
Ahmedabad, 24th Feb. 1932.
4454

GOVERNMENT announcements. Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column inch. per Insertion.	
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 6-2-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913 and of THE ELEPHANT GLAZED TILES FACTORY, LIMITED. (In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claims against the above-named Company are required on or before the 15th day of March, 1932, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of the debts or claims, and the names and the addresses of their attorneys (if any) to the undersigned at his office at C/o The Indian Stonette Cov., Arthur Bunder Road, Colaba, P.O. Box No. 744, BOMBAY, and if so required by notice in writing from the undersigned are in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof, will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The 31st day of March, 1932, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) at my above-mentioned Office, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and Claims.

Bombay, Dated 24th Feb. 1932.
N HARILAL,
Liquidator.
4455

NOTICE.

THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED (In voluntary liquidation).

TO,

The holders of the Debentures of the Jamshed Manufacturing Co., Ltd., issued under the Debenture Trust Deed, dated 21st November, 1924, as extended by the Agreement, dated 31st August, 1929.

TAKE NOTICE that a MEETING of the Debenture-holders will be held at the premises (until recently occupied by the Jamshed Manufacturing Co., Ltd., in liquidation) at Commissariat Building at Hornby Road, Fort, on MONDAY, the 7th March, 1932 at 5 p. m. (Standard Time).

H. F. COMMISSARIAT,
For Self and Co-Trustees of the Debenture Trust Deed.
Bombay, 26th February 1932.
4463

S. S. IVO MARU.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 26th instant from Japan via way-ports and been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 9. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 66 of 1929.

Re: Estate of HARILAL VIJBHUKHANDAS SUTARIA ..... Insolvent.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the right, title and interest of Bai DIWALIBAI, wife of Maneklal Kishore Patel and of Sadashankar Mahadevji Bhat and Prabhashankar Sadashankar Bhat, the 1st and 2nd Mortgagees respectively and of the Insolvent abovenamed in an immoveable property consisting of buffalo stables, situate at Mahim, Mogul Gulley, outside the Fort of Bombay belonging to the said Insolvent and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for the purchase of the Mahim property and addressed to P. B. Malabari, Esqr., High Court, Bombay. They should reach the Office of the undersigned by 12 o'clock on the 14th day of March, 1932.

The tenders will be opened in the Office of the undersigned on Thursday, 17th March, 1932, at 1 p.m. (S. T.) when tenderers should attend.

The offers are subject to a reserve bid.

Every tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5,000.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land, situate at Upper Mahim, Mogul Gulley, known as Shivgotalas Wadi, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,000 (two thousand) square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old Nos. 205, 533, New Nos. 3847, 4396, Old Survey No. 147 and New Survey No. 1/164 and Cadastral City Survey No. 768 together with two stables thereon and which stables are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G. Nos. 5584 (1), 5584 (3) and 5584 (4) and Street Nos. 60, 60B and 60C, respectively and which said premises are bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Mahim Ramji Mandir, on or towards the West by the Mogul Gulley Road, on or towards the North by the property belonging to St. Paul's Cathedral and on or towards the South by the property of Nathoo Vallee.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Official Assignee,
High Court.
4438

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co.

Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY ORNAMENTS.

Notice is hereby given that the following valuable articles of jewellery pledged by Mr. D. B. Dubash now insolvent to the firm of Messrs. Sitapchand Dolatchand & Co. will be sold by Public Auction through Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers at the Old Office of Mr. N. H. Moos on the ground floor of York Building at Hornby Road on Monday, the 29th day of February 1932 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Two ear-rings with emerald drops.

One large diamond ring.

Two bracelets with diamonds and emeralds.

The above jewellery will be open for inspection at the said premises from Wednesday, the 24th day of February, 1932, between the hours of 3-30 p.m. and 5-30 p.m.

GANDHI & CO.,

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.

AUCTIONEERS,

123, Meadows St., Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE AT AHMEDABAD at the Show-room of the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency on SUNDAY, the 28th February, 1932 at 11 a.m. of a Dodge Motor Car, No. Y-2156, under instruction from the Court Receiver appointed Receiver in Suit No. 2350 of 1931. Cavasji Hormasji Mistri v. Keshavlal G. Dave.

Cash immediately at the time of knocking the car and the same to be removed immediately.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

C. P. BUDGET FOR 1932-33

Surplus Of Rs. 400,000

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, February 24.

The C. P. Budget for the year 1932-33, which will be presented to the C. P. Legislative Council on 27th instant, shows a nominal surplus of Rs. 4 lakhs. Government anticipate an income of Rs. 4 crores and 45 lakhs from the principal items of Revenue and another 47 lakhs from the minor sources. They intend to draw over Rs. 1 crore and 21 lakhs from the Famine Relief Fund, the Provincial Loans Fund and other "Debt Heads", thus bringing the receipts side to Rs 6,14,05,000.

On the debit side, Government estimate an expenditure of Rs. 6,09,77,000 with an ordinary closing balance of Rs. 3 lakhs. The total demands for grants for expenditure number 41 and aggregate to Rs. 4,38,27,929. Out of this 52 lakhs have been allotted to the Police Department and 24 lakhs for the "Administration of Justice." 49-1/2 lakhs will be spent on "Education" while Rs. 58 lakhs will be used up for the "Civil Works".

LAST YEAR'S BUDGET

The Revised Estimate for 1931-'32 when compared with the Budget Estimate shows that Government have suffered a loss of Rs. 90 lakhs on the receipts side during the year. Their income on account of Land Revenue has fallen by 42 lakhs and they have also lost 27 lakhs on account of Excise Revenue. They have thus been forced to economise on the expenditure side and have reduced their expenses by 14-1/2 lakhs.

BANK OF BARODA

Net Profit Of Rs. 400,000

BARODA, February 24.

The General Manager of the Bank writes that the annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd. was held at Baroda on 23rd instant. The chairman submitted for their approval, the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account for the year ending 31st December 1931:—

"The net profit of the Bank for the year that had ended, including the sum of Rs. 37,001-9-6 brought forward is Rs. 4,33,701-3-4. The Fixed Deposits have gone up by over Rs. 7,200,000 and the Current accounts by over Rs. 200,000 over the last year's figures for both these classes of deposits.

STATE'S SUPPORT.

The policy of the Government in continuing to sell Treasury Bills at very high rates of interest, till recently, considerably depreciated the market values of the various Securities, causing prices to decline all round. The Directors in their Report have explained in detail the provision made by them to meet this depreciation. You will be glad to learn that since the publication of our report the Government and other Securities have appreciated by more than Rs. 7 lakhs.

"His Highness the Maharaja Saheb and his Government have extended during the year under report the same sympathy and support that they have done since the inception of the Bank and our best thanks are due to His Highness and the Administration."

"YOGA CLASS IN BOMBAY"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In my last letter on Yoga Class in Bombay appearing in your issue of the 6th instant there is a mistake as to the name of the proprietor of the said Yoga Class, which is started by Yogdas Athavale Shastri and not by Yoga Shastri Sathaye as stated in my last letter through mistake. I shall therefore thank you to correct the same mistake by insertion of these few lines in your next issue.—Yours, etc.,

"INTERESTED."

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

LONDON, February 25.

	This week.
Total Bullion	£121 300 000
Public Deposits	£ 14 100 000
Other Deposits	£100 100 000
Government Securities	£ 33 700 000
Other Securities	£ 48 800 000
Notes and Coin	£49 300 000
Notes in Circulation	£346 400 000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	43 71 p.c.

GERMAN REICHSBANK NOTE CIRCULATION.

BERLIN, February 25.

The return of the German Reichsbank, issued to-day gives the total note circulation at 4,003,000,000 Reichsbanks, a decrease of 152,000,000 reichsmarks, as compared with the previous week.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

ONE HEAVENLY NIGHT IN LAMINGTON ROAD

THE IDOL OF THE SCREEN BACK AGAIN

JOHN BOLES BREAKS ALL RECORDS WITH MAGNIFICENT SINGING PICTURE SUPPORTED BY EVELYN LAYE

UPROARIOUS FUN PROVIDED BY LEON ERROL—STILL ANOTHER STAR LISTED LILYAN TASHMAN

Pathe Cinema, Bombay.

John Boles is undoubtedly one of the favourites of the screen. He has attracted tremendous crowds in Bombay in the past and it can be safely said that he has as great a following as any other screen star. Recently he has been rather disappointing inasmuch as the screen has not given effect to his beautiful voice, but those who were disappointed can safely book their seats at Pathe Cinema to-night. In this picture he sings 3 solos and a duet with Evelyn Laye. The singing is superb, recording is magnificent and the songs appeal to everybody. They are real heart-throbs and not only is the picture a beautifully staged dramatic love affair, but it is from beginning to end full of riotous comedy. The comedy is supplied by another star, a new one perhaps, but a talented one, Leon Errol.

JOHN BOLES

EVELYN LAYE

THE STORY.

Fritzi, the darling of the cabarets, the toast of Budapest, the reigning favourite of a carnival city has again proved her popularity. Countless hundreds grumble and sulk because they cannot get into the 'Cafe Concert Magyar' to see and hear the amazing young beauty they idolise.

Among the myriad admirers is one humble and unnoticed Lilli, the little flower girl, whose life is a humdrum and colourless routine, being enlivened only by distant glimpses of the sparkling Fritzi. Through weary days, Lilli sings to Otto, the cymballum player, and imagines she is Fritzi, with a world at her feet and hundreds of admirers to pay her homage.

Lilli's desire for romance comes sooner than she ever dared to hope when Fritzi, who has committed another of her indiscretions by starting a riot in the cafe between two of her lovers, is ordered out of town by the police until things calm down a bit. She begs Lilli to go in her place as the great Fritzi, while she remains hidden in town with her latest admirer.

Lilli, overcome with joy at the prospect, sets off gayly for Zuppa, a little town in the country to which Fritzi had been ordered. Otto goes with her, telling her that she is foolish to do this for Fritzi, and that no good will come out of it.

At last. Lilli has jewels and furs, beautiful frocks and gowns a car and a retinue of lackeys and a maid to attend her every wish.

Meanwhile Mirko, a gay young nobleman who lives at Zuppa, is intrigued when he hears that the notorious Fritzi is about to arrive that evening. So the next morning when Lilli goes for a canter through the park, he blocks her way, infuriating her by his utter disregard for the fact that she is (or should be) the famous Fritzi Vajos. When she gallops away he sends his man Janos after her to invite her to dine with Count Mirko that evening, and she accepts, not knowing it is the very man who has just been insulting her.

That evening Lilli dresses herself in one of Fritzi's ravishing gowns, and goes to Mirko's castle. She is astonished to see that Mirko is the Count in question. He proceeds to make violent love to her, and Lilli who is really a naive, frightened girl at this moment, runs away from him in the pouring rain, and arrives at her villa drenched and sobbing. Mirko follows her on horseback but she reaches her villa just before he overtakes her and bangs the door in his face. But greater than her present anger, is the knowledge that she is beginning to fall in love with this gay, boisterous young man, and she knows that as a flower girl she can never hope to marry him.

The next morning when she wakes she is amazed to hear, a great commotion downstairs and when she looks out she sees furniture and livestock arriving in the grounds below. When she demands an explanation Jano tells her that his master is moving into her house since she refuses to stay at his. Also that he is dining with her that evening again. Lilli, determined to give him a taste of the violence Mirko would expect of the real Fritzi, assents and awaits the evening with mixed feelings.

But the evening turns out very differently from what Lilli expects. Mirko is quiet, adoring and utterly charming, and the end of the dinner finds them completely in love with one another.

Just as they are in each others' arms the real Fritzi bursts in. She explains that the police have found out her trick and sent her here. But Mirko will have none of her and follows the heart broken Lilli back to her humble, little garret in Budapest and wins her consent to become his bride.

THE SUPER TALKIE HOUSE

Once again Pathe have come to the front with a big show. It is surprising to see the number of magnificent pictures which are screened in this beautiful theatre. The best known stars appear almost every week, and we are given to understand that Pathe's have signed a further contract with United Artists another bunch of super productions. Already we are waiting for City Lights with Charlie Chaplin and Ronald Colman in Devil to Pay and Adolphe Menjou in The Front Page. etc. Now we find that further pictures of stars such as Ronald Colman, Gloria Swanson, Billie Dove, Eddie Cantor, Chester Morris etc. are being booked up. We can look forward during this coming year to some really excellent shows worthy of the name of Pathe.

SUNG BY JOHN BOLES AT PATHE CINEMA

THE SERENADE.

Goodnight lady virtue
Even tough men dare not hurt you
Never care if you are wet through we'll say
Goodnight must you leave us so abruptly
How you grieve us
Don't you feel some slight regret
For what you've missed tonight?

Go I forbid you near me
Go leave me do you hear me
Thanks, thanks to you for being so kind and so polite
Back make your hounds assemble
Hounds that you so resemble
Back take your pack of fools
And go and so good-night.

Good-night lady virtue
Even rough men dare not hurt you
Never care if you are wet through we'll say

Oh, that man! That man!

Good-night, must you leave so abruptly
How you grieve us
Don't you feel some slight regret
Lady Fair, good-night.

HEAVENLY NIGHT.

Dear, the night is enthralling.
And moonlight is calling.
There is a spell in the stars above,
Night is the time for love.
When evening is near
I want you here
Close in my arms
When stars disappear
Then let me call you mine for ever,
When dawn brings the day
We'll hide away
Each evening anew
Just making life one long heavenly night with you.

SUNG BY EVELYN LAYE AT PATHE CINEMA

I BELONG TO EVERYBODY.

From Budapest to gay Paree
They sing a toast of me
For I am Fritzi—
The talk of the town
From peasants to nobility
The men all boast me
Leave it to Fritzi
The talk of the town.
So live your lives,
Forget your wives,
And don't be scared and proud
You'll hear me call—
'Come one—Come all!'
When Fritzi leads the crowd.

I belong to everybody everybody—
What do I care—
I've got to be free...
I go strong with everybody—everybody
Has to be strong with me.
Love is one familiar game
I have often played before.
When it's over just the same
I always cry for more!
I belong to everybody—everybody—
Every woman's man belongs to me!
Come on! Everybody!
She belongs to Everybody—everybody—
What does she care—
She has got to be free...
She goes strong with everybody—everybody
Has to be strong with her.
Love is one familiar game
She has often played before
When it's over just the same
She always care for more!
She belongs to everybody—everybody
Every woman's man belongs to her!

ALONG THE ROAD OF DREAMS

Crowds that come and go, but never know,
Songs I only hear, yet never sing,
Seem to fill my heart with hopes denied me.
Yet my idle dreams mean everything.
Dreams are the fortunes we all can share.
Splendours they bring us we all can wear.
Beggars are kings when they dwell in the castles they build in air,
Though we must waken as dreamers do,
While we believe that our dreams are true,
We'll live content in the sunshine that gleams
Along the road of dreams.

SUNG BY JOHN BOLES AND EVELYN LAYE

MY HEART IS BEATING.

Sunbeam light the trees.
But I see no one but you.
Birds sing melodies
But I hear no one but you.
While the starlight softly gleams
Only you can fill my dreams.
Each day, every day, my heart is beating for you.

WORLD FAMOUS COMEDIAN COMING SOON

CITY LIGHTS SAID TO BE CHAPLIN'S BEST.

We are informed on good authority that City Lights will be screened at Pathe Cinema from the 12th of March and that the booking plans are now open. This picture said to be without doubt the finest Chaplin has ever produced is a most expensive production and it was anticipated that the prices of seats will be raised. We are informed however that the standard price of Rs. 2/- Re. 1/- -/8/- and -/4/- plus tax will stand. The tremendous rush at Pathe Cinema when Whoopee was running is remembered and you are strongly advised to book your seats well in advance as undoubtedly this picture will create a record attendance. It is interesting to note that City Lights is the first film to be released of Charlie Chaplins in 3 years and it seems doubtful if he will make another. No plans have been made yet for further production.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

"Support Govt." Campaign

DACCA OFFICIALS' LEAD

"Congress Has No Right To Revolt"

Addressing a Conference of Presidents and Members of Union Boards of Faridpur District at Madaripur last week, Mr. W. H. Nelson, Commissioner of Dacca, said: "You must recognize that the Government is fighting civil disobedience on behalf of the ordinary citizens—on your behalf. It is your duty to take a side in the fight—the side of the Government. If you fully appreciate and understand the dangers which the movement contains, you would not hesitate. It is necessary for the future happiness, even for the very existence of the Indian nation, not only that the present civil disobedience movement should be stamped out, but that it should be stamped out once for all. This can be done if people come forward and publicly support the action of the Government."

RIGHT TO REVOLT QUESTIONED

"Congress does not represent the whole of the people of India or of Bengal," said Mr. Nelson. "More than half the people of Bengal are Mahomedans, who are as a rule supporters of the Government. The Congress does not even represent the whole body of Hindus.

"If the principles of the Congress are accepted—principles which are nothing more or less than the right to revolt—then no future government is possible. No nation in which such revolutionary methods are practised could ever hope to exist. The ideal of an Indian nation could never be realized in such conditions.

"It is the realization of this fact which has determined the policy of the Government in their firm stand against the Congress declaration to renew civil disobedience. There can be no compromise between the Government and an association whose fundamental claim is that at any time it has the right to revolt against the Government and try to destroy the Government.

PARENTS WARNED.

"Young men begin as Congress volunteers and learn to defy authority by taking part in picketing and processions. They get out of their parents' control and take part in armed robbery and dacoity. They may even become murderers and outlaws. Those of you who have sons who are studying at college, dread the possibility of their becoming infected with this lawless spirit. Even your daughters are not safe from the contamination.

"Nothing good can come [illegible] political assassination and [illegible] sult of the latest outrage [illegible] to bring shame and dis[illegible] the whole Indian nati[illegible] ment, not only amon[illegible] men in India, but o[illegible] world. These ar[illegible] why the Governm[illegible] to crush the [illegible] movement and [illegible] for it to exis[illegible]

SALT MANUFACTURE ON ORISSA COAST

Opportunities Now Available

(CONTRIBUTED).

The Assembly Salt Committee met again last week to consider if additional protective duty on imported salt could again be extended. The Aden and Bombay salt manufacturers have demanded protection for indigenous salt for a period of ten years. But they have given away their case by demanding that Government should abandon the contemplated development of the inland sources of salt. This means that the consumers must pay high price for salt simply because salt manufacturing concerns in Aden, Karachi and Okha should flourish.

The underlying principle of the recommendations of the Tariff Board on salt was that inland sources of salt should be so developed that in case of war India should completely be self-supporting in her requirements of salt.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION.

The Assembly Salt Committee last year recommended:

"The investigation of the possibility of the development of other sources of supply in India, for example in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and generally on the East Coast, including possibly actual experiments in suitable methods of manufacture."

They earmarked the money collected from additional import duty on salt "primarily for the establishment of a supply of salt at a stabilised and fair level to Indian consumehs" and thereafter for the development of internal sources of salt in Northern India, Bengal and Bihar and Orissa.

MR. PITT'S INVESTIGATIONS.

To investigate the salt sources on the East Coast (Bengal and Orissa) Mr. Pitt, an original member of the Salt Survey Committee was deputed, a summary of whose report has now been made available to the Assembly Salt Committee. Mr. Pitt is of opinion that the salt sources in Bengal and Orissa if developed cannot completely oust Aden salt from the Calcutta market and yet it can capture appreciably the local markets being close to the salt producing areas. He is of opinion that experiments may prove that manufacture at an economic rate to supply local demand is feasible.

EXPERIMENTAL FACTORIES ESSENTIAL.

He recommends that there should be one or more experimental factories established from funds thus earmarked to test possibilities of manufacture by the old process combining solar and artificial evaporation. He would like to see that manufacturers should be given a free hand as regards the methods of manufacture. For Bengal two experimental factories are suggested at Lothian Island in the Sunderbans and at Chittagong. For Orissa a suitable site appears to be at the junction of Balasore and Cuttack District, 20 miles from Balasore. Mr. Pitt views on salt manufacture on Orissa coast are helpful. At present Ganjam salt is consumed in Orissa and with the opening of the Parvatipur-Raipur Railway this salt would be diverted to the Central Provinces. Therefore there would be a demand for nearly 5 lakhs maunds of salt from the factories in Puri District.

KIND OF SALT BENGAL REQUIRES.

Even Orissa salt can capture the Bengal market if a factory can be put at Chilka Lake. Bengal's taste is peculiar and requires a crushed salt of reasonable purity and cleanliness. If salt area of Tua Island can be developed it would at least supply one lakh maunds for Bengal. Of course Gurubai is best site for salt manufacture in Puri District. If that area can be again developed, it will not only supply Orissa's demand but can spare 2 lakhs of maunds to Bengal.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT'S VIEWS.

While the Assembly Salt Committee requires the provincial Governments to spend their share of money on salt manufacture certain Provincial Governments hold other views in the mater. Bengal and Assam want to absorb the money to general finance. The U. P. Government agrees to spend the money on salt manufacture. The Government of Bihar and Orissa also intends to spend the money on salt manufacture but they are awaiting Mr. Pitt's recommendations on salt manufacture on the Orissa coast and they referred two applications they received for salt manufacture in Orissa. The Assembly Salt Committee is anxious that money so earmarked must develop salt section in Bihar and Orissa so that Bihar and Orissa need not be dependent on salt of other provinces.

REVISED SALT RULES.

The Government of India revised their Salt Rules and published the same in the Gazette of 7th November 1931. They are of special significance to salt producers in Bihar where earth salt can be made. The license fee for a license to refine salt petre for Bihar has been fixed at Rs. 20/- while the same is Rs. 50/- in U. P. etc. This change of policy of the Central Government should encourage salt manufacture and that also of salt petre in Behar. That trade was indigenous to Bihar but owing to restrictions it died out. It is expected that Biharees will take advantage of the new situation and produce part of their requirements in salt.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR SMALL MANUFACTURERS.

Protection by increased tariff fails when a few enjoy the benefit and consumers are exploited. In the case of salt, small manufacturers will get more advantage in their own locality. Their salt would be consumed locally and thereby they will derive a good margin of profit as again rail borne or sea borne salt for which heavy freight would be paid. Not only the local manufacturer gets advantage of the additional protective duty of 4 as. 6 ps. per maund but he gets the advantage of railway freights from Calcutta to his place apart from the expenses incurred by Aden or Okha salt over sea transport. Will small investors in Bihar and Orissa turn their mind to this new source of national income by reviving a very very indigenous industry?

"DEPLETING INDIA'S RESOURCES"

Embargo On Gold Urged

Following are extracts from the letter addressed by the Secretary, the Seeds Traders' Association, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, regarding the export of gold from India on behalf of the Association:—

"My Committee have been viewing with alarm the ceaseless drain of gold from India for the last five months, during which more than 50 crores worth of gold has already left the shores of India with practically little prospect of its being permitted to be replenished. At a time when all the countries of the world are doing everything in their power to hoard the precious metal with a view to turning it to their own use at the proper time, it is deplorable to see the Government of India allowing the export of Indian Gold. While it may be time that the apparently higher price which Gold fetches in rupees, consequent on the delinking of the sterling from gold the real advantage to the agriculturist is almost negligible, inasmuch as it is the very large number of middlemen who are really benefitted by the apparent rise in price.

"My Committee beg to impress upon the Government at this juncture the favourable opportunity that has offered itself to harness the dormant hoards of Indian Gold for beneficient purposes instead of the gold resources of the country to be frittered away. Government should take upon itself the task of buying up the gold offered for sale through the various up-country centres, and replenish their reserves by gold.

COUNTRY'S DEMAND.

"Such a measure will pave the way for introducing in India the Gold Standard for which the country has been clamouring for a long time, without depending upon any country for any more Gold Credits, the lack of which is supposed to be the only hindrance to the establishment of an honest Gold Standard in the Country. My Committee would at this juncture invite the attention of the views of the Hilton Young Commission which stressed the need of building up gold Gold Reserves, as the other countries of the world would be unwilling to lend India any Gold.

"Since then the situation in regard to Gold has become worse. National safety, therefore, demands an immediate embargo on the export of Gold, and the declaration by the Government of its preparedness for the purchase of Gold at prices in harmony with the world price and the Rupee-sterling exchange.

"DEPLETING INDIA'S RESOURCES.

"In conclusion my Committee would impress upon the Government to consider the interests of India to be paramount. While the export of Gold may serve as a timely help to the Sterling in its precipitate fall, that should be no consideration, if the exports of Gold from India have the effect of depleting the resources of India."

INCONSISTENT CHRISTIANS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—To-day the Poona Branch of the Indian Christian Association held a meeting which was attended by a mere handful of perhaps 15 per cent.) of its members and "managed" to pass a resolution inspite of the protests of the vast number of young Christians who, though not being members of the Indian Christian Association, nevertheless attended the meeting to show their resentment by waving black flags and shouting national slogans.

In December last the All India Indian Catholic Association passed resolutions protesting against the repressive policy of the Government and disapproving especially of the arrest of Pandit Jawaharlal. Now the Poona branch of the All India Indian Christian Association passes a resolution which is diametrically opposed to that of the parent body. Will the authorities of the A. I. I. C. A. look into the matter and see that it is not made to look inconsistent by the overeagerness of its branches?

As to the Poona meeting of the 23rd February let the people judge of its representative character by the fact that the President and most of the members present happened to be Government servants.—Yours, etc.,

Poona, February 23.

"CHRISTIAN INDIAN".

How To Remove A Bad Complexion.

Cosmetics can never really help a poor complexion; often they are positively harmful. The sensible, rational way is to actually remove the thin veil of stifling, half-dead scarf skin from the face, and give the fresh, vigorous and beautiful young skin underneath a chance to show itself and to breathe.

This is best done in a very simple way, by merely applying mercolized wax at night, like cold cream, and washing it off in the morning. Good mercolized wax can be obtained from any well-stocked chemist. It absorbs the disfiguring cuticle gradually and harmlessly, leaving a brilliant natural complexion. Of course, this also takes with it all such facial blemishes as red blotches, tan, moth patches, sallowness, liver spots, pimples, etc. As a freckle remover and general complexion beautifier this old-fashioned remedy is unequalled.

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CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON

The following statement of consumption of Indian cotton by mills in this country show a small decline for the month of January compared with the same month of the last year. This is mainly due to more use of foreign cotton in our mills. However total consumption for the first five months of the present season is running ahead of the corresponding period of the last season. The details of consumption by mills in British India and Indian States are as under:—

MILLS IN BRITISH INDIA.

(Bales of 400 lbs. nett.)

	During January		1st Sept. to 31st Jan.	
	1932	1931	1931-32	1930-31
Bombay Island	56,016	61,884	279 977	265,021
Ahmedabad	25,458	26.039	137,817	133,675
Bombay Presidency	98,686	103,996	504,791	477,335
Madras Presidency	20,144	18,968	101,563	89,504
United Provinces	22,792	21.350	109,653	101,424
Central Provinces & Berar	9,728	10.679	49,512	50,832
Bengal	8.751	8,053	41,663	38,895
Punjab & Delhi	8.071	6,509	37,335	31,622
Rest of British India	2,694	2.468	12,793	11.281
Total—British India	17,866	127,023	857.310	800,893

MILLS IN INDIAN STATES.

	During January.		1st Sept. to 31st Jan	
Name of State	1932.	1931	1931-32	1930-31
Hyderabad	Not yet available.	1,825	9,583	9,215
Mysore	3,778	3.507	18,900	17,761
Baroda	5,385	5,671	24,709	26,771
Gwalior	4,349	3,960	19,787	18,465
Indore	7,532	7,953	35,850	36,707
Other Indian States	6,921	6,451	32,279	30,173
Total—Indian States	27,965	29,367	141,108	139,083

STATEMENT OF COTTON GINNED

	Week ending 12th Feb.		1st Sept. to 12th Feb.	
	1932.	1931	1931-32	1930-31
Madras	1551	665	39930	61420
Bombay	7815	33765	104202	340469
Sind	5291	4871	75973	98756
Bengal	1006	1076	4640	3309
United Provinces	1782	2114	115733	210795
Punjab	2?716	31693	380541	684827
Central Provinces	8449	23550	63763	333991
Berar	16911	44376	131934	570634
N. W. F. Provinces	.....	.....	.....	513
Ajmer/Merwara	775	836	11592	23921
Assam	626	164	3292	579
Burma	20	886	8443	33049
Bahawalpur State	497	828	7529	8374
Baroda State	243	5561	3173	11399
Barwani State	289	1202	5428	16124
Bhavnagar State	.....	.....	34647	18325
Bhopal State	.....	1038	.....	5964
Bikaner State	.....	.....	6319	7328
Dhar State	.....	.....	3510	10918
Faridkot State	657	173	3098	8509
Holkar State	2358	9555	31681	101520
Hyderabad State	8471	17650	93382	248706
Jaora State	958	1319	6796	11278
Jhalawar State	706	1043	744	4009
Jind State	585	1242	15683	17273
Jodhpur State	.....	.....	1516	2934
Junagadh State	857	2483	16693	24919
Merwar State	1106	1575	12725	17628
Morvi State	.....	153	.....	153
Mysore State	308	.....	4112	.....
Nabha State	.....	.....	13037	21226
Narsingarh State	193	655	967	5452
Rajpipla State	.....	3590	.....	13851
Ratlam State	444	885	1953	7244
Tonk State	420	.....	657	5059
Minor Cotton growing States	1222	2345	6162	8200
Total	85650	195293	1214709	2938845

YARN MARKET REPORT

Bombay, February 24.

The steady tone in yarns reported in our last continued in the earlier part of the week, but in the latter part owing to decline in Cotton prices, our market has been rather quiet with a quiet undertone at the close. At the close of the week, there has been a sharp decline in prices of Cotton which has naturally affected the minds of the dealers and buying is, therefore, very restricted. Reports from consuming districts also go to show that they consider the present level of prices to be very high and that most of the up-country buyers prefer to wait and watch further developments before making any purchases in bulk at the moment. In Coarse counts there has been very small turnover whereas enquiries in Fine counts were on the increase probably due to the hostilities between Japan and China still continuing. The turnover on the whole during the week has been much restricted and some of the dealers seem inclined to clear their holdings but buyers for forward deliveries for big quantities are difficult to be found at reasonable level of prices. Offtake in spot goods also continues to remain rather poor. The undertone of the market has consequently been quiet.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Spot sales are very restricted and turnover on the whole is comparatively smaller in this class of yarns owing to obvious reasons.

JAPANESE YARNS.

There has been restricted turnover in this class of yarns during the week and prices have remained more or less unchanged with a quiet undertone. Forward business has not been done on a large scale. The important event has been the sharp decline in Japanese Exchange during the week, which naturally makes the Japanese yarns cheaper to the Importers.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

There has been no change in the prices of the Syndicate during the week and the stocks with them are not reported to be very large and the tone has remained steady, but the present level of prices has been regarded very high compared with the prices at which Japan has been booking forward business. Reports about Japanese qualities from various consuming districts have been received very satisfactory and enquiries for Japanese yarns have considerably increased both for ready as well as for forward deliveries. Forward quotations for Japanese yarns have been yet cheaper compared with the Syndicate prices and it is also reported that Continental Makers, who are not in the Syndicate have been supplying some yarns at cheaper rates, and a small amount of business is reported in these yarns during the week. Offtake has continued satisfactory, but doubts have been entertained regarding similar offtake in the next few days soon after the buyers' requirements have been satisfied, the reason being that the present level of prices is considered rather high.

INDIAN YARNS.

Our Mills have not done any large sales during the week owing to their present high quotations and also owing to the loss of confidence amongst the buyers in the present level of prices quoted by them particularly for coarse counts. Besides this, reports have been constant that the upcountry Mills have been meeting the requirements of their dealers at fairly reasonable prices and the prices quoted by Bombay Mills are considered prohibitive in many cases. The future tone of the market is very uncertain at present and while the general feeling is yet optimistic we are inclined to believe that reaction in yarn prices is almost overdue.

London.—Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Thom, M.P., Advocate of the Scottish Bar, has been appointed Puisne Judge of the Allahabad High Court.—Reuter.

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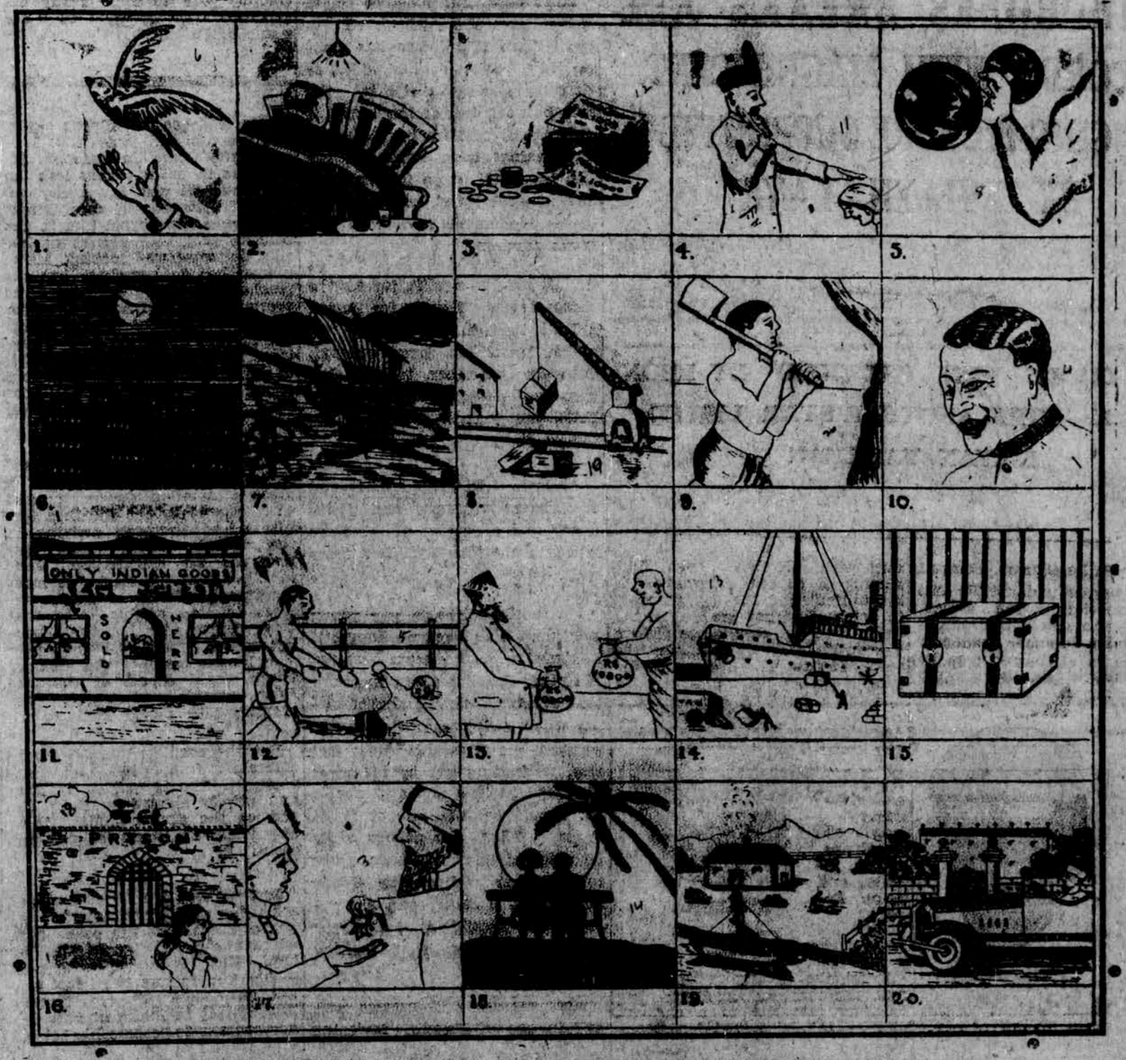

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You will notice the twenty pictures given above. Each picture illustrates a word. The full key to the competition is also given in the twenty words which these pictures illustrate. All you have to do is to pick out the correct word for the corresponding picture. Here are the twenty words:—TRADE, INDUSTRY, CONFIDENCE, CONTENTMENT, SUCCESS, FREEDOM, AFFECTION, STRENGTH, PROSPERITY, POWER, SECURITY, BLESSING, AFFLUENCE, WEALTH, NAVIGATION, PATRIOTISM, HAPPINESS, LIBERTY, EMPLOYMENT, RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

RULES.

1. Each picture represents one of the twenty words given in the clues. What you have to do is to select the correct word for each picture and write it in clearly in the space provided.
2. Only the words in the clues must be used.
3. After you have filled in all the words, Fill in the Entry Coupon and submit the same together with your solution and an ENTRANCE FEE OF EIGHT ANNAS IN ONE ANNA STAMPS.
4. Address your entries to the
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Or, enclose 8 annas in coins, address the envelop to "The Hindu-Muslim Unity Competition" and drop it in one of the locked boxes provided for the purpose at the offices of "The Bombay Chronicle" and "The Bombay Samachar" or, at the "Indian Daily Mail". No receipt will be given, and no responsibility taken for non-receipt.

5. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
6. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition.
7. All entries must be received not later than the last post on 7th MARCH.
8. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
9. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
10. No competitor can win more than one prize.
11. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
12. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle", "The Samachar" and the "Indian Daily Mail".

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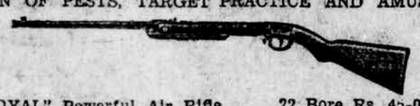

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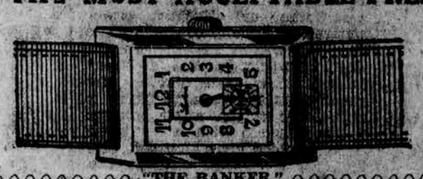

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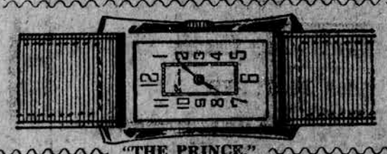

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Nickel ..... Rs 35. | Silver ..... Rs. 45.
Chromium ..... Rs. 50. | R. G. ..... Rs. 55.
18 kt. Gold Rs. 110.

"MINIATURE No. 11."

18 kt. Gold ..... Rs. 25
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Silver ..... Rs. 20. Chromium ..... Rs. 25.
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I find that soaps made of animal fats, however excellent, are a source of great danger as they clog the pores and retard the free flow of perspiration from the skin.

I have tested by personal use and chemical experiment your soaps exclusively made from vegetable oils and can say with authority that, far from clogging the pores, the oleaginous substances assist the flow of perspiration, thus freeing the channels from deleterious foul matter and the balasmic effect of the oils used promotes the tone of the skin.

I would unhesitatingly give your soap No. 1 the place of honour as a beauty soap.

As a hair wash, for promoting and eliminating dandruff, it can rank with the best soaps. Its daily use should form an item of every woman's toilet and even of the sterner sex.

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COTTON IS A FOOD CONSTITUENT

How Waste Meets Wants

The following article contributed by the British Cotton Waste Association, Ltd., appeals in the "Manchester Guardian Commercial":—

The reign of the law of substitution is well established in all lands, and in the kingdom of textiles its operations may be often viewed at close quarters. Should any beautiful design in fabrics catch the public's eye, or some speciality make an instant appeal to the purses of the well-to-do, before many months have elapsed a cheaper imitation is helping to empty the pockets of the artisan. Any fine summer day on Blackpool promenade or in its ballrooms will give the discerning specialist in dress fabrics plenty of food for thought. It would hardly be fanciful to describe our time as an age of substitution—from pearls of great price downwards. At sale time gloves that look like chamois prove to be only fabric calculated to deceive the elect; squirrel fur-coats masquerade as sable or mink, so marvellously has the art of dyeing advanced.

In humbler articles of everyday use the tendency is even more pronounced. Nature herself has contributed not a little to the establishment of this universal law. Two or three generations ago the so-called Sea Island cotton from the coast farms of Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida, or the West Indies, was the only fibre capable of utilisation for the very finest of high counts yarn, but to-day this crop is of negligible proportions, and successive new varieties grown in Egypt and the Sudan have replaced it.

For two seasons past more varieties of cotton grown in India, roughly classed as Surat, have successfully contested the supremacy of some shorter-stapled American growths. Poor crops of Surat in their turn have often stimulated demand for the better qualities of cotton waste, and here we touch on material which has yielded numerous instances of man's ingenuity in adaptation to the changing circumstances of industrial life.

ON LAND AND SEA.

Cotton waste in the mind of the general public connotes cleaning operations, whether it be with floor-mops for the scullery and washhouse, or the O-Cedar variety for dancing floors; for the locomotive and the motor-car; for seagoing craft or for the colliery. But in order to see this cleaning waste in excelsis go aboard the racing yachts during Cowes week or on the Clyde, where the spotless white billowing sails and cotton-duck clothing must be matched by handfuls of cotton waste bleached to the same shade of unsullied purity. Some of the finest bleached yarns in the shape of cop waste from the weaving sheds of say, Preston or Colne, some time or other finds its way aboard a Lipton challenger or perchance, a Royal cutter. While pacing the promenade decks of an ocean liner the observant traveller will note a thin line of some darker colour between the lengths of decking; this is cotton waste suitably treated to caulk the joints and prevent water-drip.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

In the United States, as in this country, summer-weight underwear, both for men and women, contains yarn made from the comber waste of the mills in their fine spinning areas. When wearers discard these garments the ultimately find their way, after cleansing and sterilising processes, into engineering works, motor garages, french polishing shops, or jewel polishing establishments, there to end their days in processes which contribute much to the spick-and-span appearances of so many useful and ornamental articles of everyday use. This universal desire for increased cleanliness finds expression in housemaid's or gardening gloves made from fabric often consisting of waste-sun yarn. Humble garages and sheds erected all over the world are generally made waterproof by roof felting, in whose construction cotton waste plays an important part.

The hosts of fresh-air fiends cannot have all their own way in this world, and tens of thousands of families throughout Europe seek to make their sometimes draughty dwellings more air-proof by laying on the ledge separating the upper and lower windows a long sausage-formation roll covered in cretonne of gay appearance—this roll used to contain sawdust, now it is cotton waste.

The wadding manufacturers are constantly extending the boundaries of utility for their products; coverlets, padded dressing gowns or jackets, upholstery, tailoring—these are among the more familiar uses. But how many know that those huge bunches of bananas are afforded a protective covering of cotton waste wadding during their long journey overseas from farmer to consumer?

IN HAIR-DRESSING SALOONS.

The well-equipped hairdressing saloons add to your comfort by inserting a short length of wadding between your collar and neck, and in dentistry and more serious surgical work use is made of swabs of absorbent cotton wool which started its life of usefulness when a Heilmann or Nasmith comber separated these short fibres of Egyptian cotton in fine spinning. The lower-priced forms of union" flannel shirts, or blankets, frequently contain an admixture of high-grade cotton waste, and the cotton blanets with a "raised" surface, which gives that soft, snug feel, form another triumph of skilful adaptation of materials to ends.

Gun-cotton, by the very conjunction of the words, associates one of the most beneficent of raw materials with the most destructive agents known to science, for in numerous nitrated forms low class cotton, linters, and cotton waste form the basis of modern high explosive agents.

Cotton cellulose, in its raw form, is a prime ingredient in the material from which gramophone records are made, and an analogous use is found in films for photographic and cinema purposes. Science again has succeeded in utilising the highest forms of cotton waste as a constituent in the preparation of medicated foods; naturally the quantity so consumed is of negligible amount, but the high significance of the fact lies in the success attending man's ceaseless researches in the adaptation of Nature's products and by-products to the needs of an ever advancing civilisation.

A NOVEL USE OF COTTON

Fostering Of Lancashire Cloth

PUBLICITY WITH PICTURES

An entirely new use for cotton has been evolved by a Lancashire concern. For the first time cotton fabric is to be used not only as an end in itself for textile apparel or industrial purposes, but as a medium for the advertising of British goods.

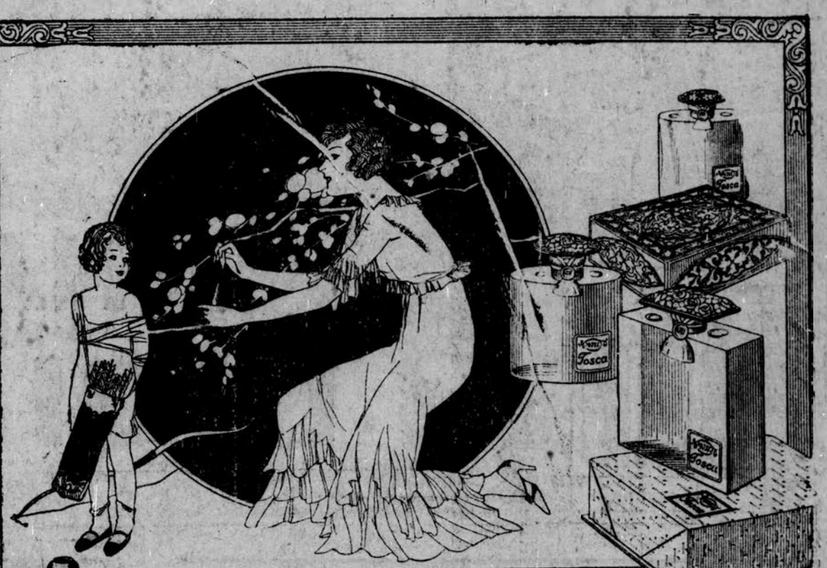
We are able to reveal that the British Textile Art Advertising Company, of Manchester, has concluded an agreement with the L.M.S. Railway Company which provides for certain changes in railway fittings. Instead of the old type of antimacassars, first-class carriages will, in future, have head-rests made of strong Lancashire cloth, and instead of being confined to first-class carriages, as hitherto, the new type of antimacassar will be fitted throughout the carriages, both first and third, on the L.M.S. system.

The Manchester firm concerned is breaking entirely fresh ground. Not only has it launched out on an entirely novel publicity campaign, but it has dicovered a promising new outlet for cotton, and it is killing two birds with one stone by advertising in a single effort British productions in general and Lancashire cotton goods in particular. It has secured the exclusive rights for the supply of all-cotton head-rest cloth for the whole of the steam-driven trains on the L.M.S. system. The rectangles of cotton cloth will be printed to advertise certain products, and if fully taken up will account for a consumption of anything from 15,000,000 to 16,000,000 square yards of fabric a year.

The firm in question, which is directly interested in the cotton industry and controls a group of manufacturing concerns, is anxious to foster the use of Lancashire cloth. One of the directors of the company regards the scheme as one way in which publicity can help the depressed cotton industry.

"All the people who travel by rail," he says (approximately 440,000,000 a year travel on L.M.S. trains), will not only study the posters in the carriages but are bound to notice that they are made of cotton, and will comment on the fact. Not only will the scheme give employment to Lancashire spinners and manufacturers, but to bleachers, printers, finishers, packers and makers-up. Moreover, we do not intend to put up the ordinary glaring street posters. In each case we will concentrate on the artistic merit of the picture on the canvas, and handle it in such a way that even a bottle of beer could be advertised to please a teetotaller."

The scheme is to start in a few weeks, and among the first "cotton" advertisers are the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Fisheries, who will be showing National Mark products. Among those interested in the new venture and likely to advertise in this way, are some of Britain's leading groups of industries.—"M. G. Commercial."



"4711" Tosca-Eau de Cologne

Combining the alluring fragrance of "4711" Tosca with the delightful freshness of an Eau de Cologne.

"4711" Tosca Compact
"4711" Tosca Face Powder

For handbag or boudoir, unobtrusive and dainty. Both delicately fragranced with "4711" Tosca Perfume.

The Fragrant Message

In her most glorious moments — of romance, of social glamour — the refined woman of to-day uses the enchanting "4711" Tosca Perfume. Its delicate and distinctive aroma symbolises good taste and culture in any company — and on all occasions.

For milady, there is, too, the range of exquisite "4711" Tosca Toiletries, each a supreme quality product you will highly appreciate.

All genuine "4711" products are instantly recognized by the numeral "4711" and the famous Blue and Gold Label.

No 4711. Tosca

851

Perfume • Eau de Cologne • Powder • Cream • Soap • Lotion • Brillantine

Representative: ROBERT BLAU (India), Central Bank Building, Bombay. PHONE:—24711.

ANCHOR BRAND

OKHA CEMENT Co. LTD. WORKS DWARKA

PORTLAND CEMENT

Government Test House Alipore Reports:
Cement and Sand (tensile strength) Tests
at 7 days : 534 lbs.
at 28 days : 593 lbs.

Anchor Brand Cement is really **SUPER CEMENT** as it is considerably above the British Standard Specification, (Revised 1925).
It is used by Government Departments, Railways, Port Trusts, Municipalities and other Public Bodies.

Manufactured by

THE OKHA CEMENT CO., LTD

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Works at DWARKA.

MAKERS OF DISTINCTIVE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES

BALIWALLA & HOMI OPTICIANS

HORNBY R° DHOBI TALAO BOMBAY KALBADEVI R° PAREL

WANTED

For

India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.

A few DISTRICT AGENTS in Karnataka, Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Khandesh and Special Agents on Special Terms to work in the City and Suburbs of Bombay. The candidates must be fairly educated and well connected and must possess some knowledge of this business. Eligible candidate will be taken on encouraging monthly allowance and liberal commission.

Apply To THE SECRETARY, BOMBAY BRANCH, [Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Union Bank Of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Capital paid-up Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p. a. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. p.a. from July to December on daily balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS for long and short periods received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum on daily balances or at 4 per cent. per annum on minimum monthly balances. Withdrawals allowed twice a week. Operations by cheques allowed.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

TILES & MARBLE

SAJAN & Co FORT-BOMBAY

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Bombay Legislative Council 9-30 a.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—12 noon Selection of Gramophone Records; 9-10 p.m. Talk on Next Week's Amusements by "The Picture-goer;" 9-30 p.m. Miss Gokalibai Kakodkar (pupil of Saraswatibai Welinker) with Dattaram Parwatker.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

RELE—Shanker, eldest son of Jayant Gangaram Rele, Advocate at his residence at Farekh Street, Sandhurst Road, at 9 a.m. on Friday, the 26th instant. Deeply mourned by his distressed parents, relatives and friends.

THE PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ—Under monthly lecture series, Dr. G. S. Vazkar, will deliver a lecture in English on "Blood Circulation", to-day (Saturday) 5-30 p.m. in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, Thakurdwar, Bombay. Dr. R. V. Talpade will preside.

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.—An Instruction Class, open to the public, will be conducted by Es'ean Community of Bombay to-day (Secretary) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Ravelin Street, Fort. The subject is: "The Visible and Invisible Universe" as treated in "Vohu Esfoma."

PROF. BHAGWAT'S LECTURE.—Prof. Bhagwat of the Budha Society will deliver a public lecture on Buddhism to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. under the auspices of the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society at the Lodge Premises, Blavatsky Lodge Buildings, French Bridge Chowpatty. Dr. Nair will preside.

WEEKLY SWADESHI BAZAR.—The weekly Parsi Swadeshi Bazar will be held as usual at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall Sandhurst Road to-day (Saturday) and to-morrow (Sunday) from 4 to 8 p.m. when all articles of best Swadeshi makes will be on sale. Admission free.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—The R. I. B. A. Examination Board in India intend to hold the above Examination in Bombay from 1st April to 9th April 1932.

Applications accompanied by four approved Testimony Designs and the Thesis must be submitted on or before the 3rd prox to Mr. B. S. J. Aga (43, Apollo Street, Bombay), from whom forms of application can be obtained.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 28th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per s.s. "Tamatsu Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Monday the 29th inst.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION—The Managing Committee of the Bombay Shroff Association at their meeting held on 25th inst. have elected the following office-bearers for the current year:—

President: Sheth Kalyandas Bhaidas Shroff; vice-President: Sheth Manilal Revashanker Zaveri; Hon. Secretary: Sheth Mohanlal Ambalal Parikh; Hon. Secretary: Sheth Chhotalal Mansukhlal Shah; Treasurer: Sheth Mansukhlal Bhagubhai.

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION:—The annual general meeting and social gathering will be at the Association Rooms Wadia Building, Dalal Street Fort, to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Sir Shapoorji B. Billimoria, will preside.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Buddha Society, a public lecture will be delivered by Dr. Jal Dastur C. Pavry, M.A., Ph.D in the Hall of "Anand Vihar" (to-morrow), the 28th instant, at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) Special arrangements are made for ladies. The subject is "Mithraism, the Forerunner and Rival of Christianity."

Shri Ram Sangit Vidyalaya

The 83rd weekly musical concert will be held by Master Govindrao Joshi, B.A., in the Gayan Hall of the above Vidyalaya (opp. Ambewadi, Girgaon) on Saturday, 27th February, at 9-30 p.m. Public are cordially invited to attend.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Rt. Revd. Dr. J. A. Graham Moderator of the Church of Scotland arrived at Government House Bombay on Friday the 26th February.

Running Official 'Panjrapole' At Tax-Payers' Expense

Bombay Council Passes Grants For "Lloyd Barrage" And "Irrigation Works"

The Bombay Legislative Council on Friday presented more or less a class room of village school where the students either are silenced to submission by the threat of the school master or some explanation of the pedagogue which they gulp quietly and joyfully.

DROPPED OR WITHDRAWN MOTIONS.

A number of cut motions were tabled on Friday by some councillors under the different heads of the government department to either discuss the policy of the government or to protest against the same. When however the cut motion came for discussion their sponsors were either seen absent and therefore the motions against their names dropped 'ipso facto' or they withdrew, after some explanations was given by Minister or the Member-in-charge of the portfolio.

VEHEMENT MUSLIM PROTEST

Most of the day therefore passed off dull and dreary till the tag end of the day when some of the Sind Muslims vehemently protested against the retention of a number of officers on canals in Sind although major part of the work was completed.

The cut motion on this particular item was not over when the council rose for the day.

Hon. Sir G. B. Pradhan, Finance Member demanded Rs. 56,48,000 under the head "Loans and Advances by Provincial Government."

Mr. V. N. Jog (Dharwar) moved a cut of Rs. 100 to raise a general discussion on the policy of the Government in regard to loans and advances.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST MUST GO.

Mr. Haji Mir Mahomed Baloch (Karachi) severely criticised the policy of the Government in giving a loan of Rs. 37,00,000 to the Bombay Improvement Trust which was on the verge of bankruptcy. He suggested to close down the Improvement Trust and dispose of the land-developed and undeveloped belonging to the Trust at the best price it could now fetch. He thought, if they waited for a better price, that time would not come even ten years hence and they would have to dispose of the land then much cheaper than what they would get at present.

AMALGAMATION PROPOSAL.

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay North) suggested the amalgamation of the Bombay Improvement Trust with the Bombay Municipality and to allot new source of revenue to the Bombay Municipality to meet the fresh burden.

Mr. P. N. Vakil (Ahmedabad) also opposed the granting of the loan to the Improvement Trust owing to its huge liabilities.

SIR P. M. MEHTA'S WARNING RECALLED.

Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik (Surat) pointed out the hopeless financial position of the Improvement Trust and said from its very inception the late Sir P. M. Mehta had struck a note of warning that it would ruin the Bombay Presidency.

FOR AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale urged for more liberal advances to the agriculturists in mofussil through local bodies.

Dr. M. D. Gilder (Bombay North) opposed the cut and suggested its speedy amalgamation with the Bombay Municipality.

PRADHAN DEFENDS TRUST.

Hon. Sir G. B. Pradhan (Finance Member) after giving a brief history of the Improvement Trust said it had beautiful Bombay city, built up roads and removed disease in the city. If there was no Improvement Trust, Bombay would not have been as it was to-day. It was therefore a sister institution to the Bombay Municipality. It was true that owing to the slump in market, the price of land had gone down, but he hoped a time would come when it would fetch fair market price, and the Bombay Municipality, with which it would be shortly amalgamated, would be able to balance the budget of the Improvement Trust.

CUT MOTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Jog then withdrew his cut motion and the total demand was granted.

DEMAND FOR "LLOYD BARRAGE"

Hon. Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatulla, (General Member) then moved for a demand of Rs. 1,02,28,000 under the head of "Lloyd Barrage and Irrigations Works", which was agreed to.

Hon. Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli (Minister for Agriculture) then moved for a grant of Rs. 1,27,90,000 for civil works (transferred).

"BIG STAFF UNNECESSARY."

Khan Bahadur M. A. Khahro moved the omission of a provision of Rs. 1,92,937 for the reorganisation of the Sind establishment.

Mr. Khahro submitted, provision was made for two Chief Engineers, one of whom should be retrenched. Besides a few Superintending Engineers and engineers also could be dispensed with as the work of Lloyd and Sukkur Barrages was almost completed and did not require such a big staff.

AT TAXPAYER'S EXPENSE.

Mr. Haji Mir Mahomed Baloch supported the cut motion and quoted several figures to show that the establishment expenditure had remained stationary while the work either had been completed or nearly completed. He thought that in these times of retrenchment and reduction, high salaried officers were kept in the official 'panjpole' at the expense of tax-payers.

"ENOUGH FOR THIS YEAR."

Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatuah, said that the provision for the establishment was made only for one year. Next year the establishment charges will still be less. This year the expenditure was reduced from Rs. 60 to Rs. 49 lacs.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale thought that when the work on the barrages had been reduced by nearly 95 per cent, the expenditure as shown in the budget was very high.

When the council rose for the day, the discussion was not over.

RAILWAY ADVISORY BOARDS.

The president before rising announced that the following councillors were elected on the Railway Advisory Boards: G. I. P. Railway: Mr. A. C. Owen. B. B. and C. I. Railway: Thakor Saheb of Kerwada and M. S. M. Railway: Khan Bahadur Abdul Lati.

The council then adjourned till 9-30 a.m. to-day.

POLICE WITHDRAW FROM DAWA BAZAR

No Picketing On Friday As Chemists' Shops Remained Closed

Exciting scenes were witnessed at Dava Bazaar (Medicines Market) Princess Street, Bombay, on Friday morning, when a police party headed by officers of the Princess Street Police Station was posted in anticipation of the picketing of wholesale Chemists' and Druggists' shops by volunteers.

It appears that it was announced through "bhoi patrikas" that volunteers would be picketing shops which were believed to be importing foreign medicines.

A large crowd collected in front of the shops when the police party appeared on the scene. All the shops closed down on noticing crowds with the exception of one Chemist shop belonging to a Parsi. A demonstration was held in front of this shop also and the shop-keeper was obliged to close his shop.

As the shops remained closed, no pickets appeared, and police withdrew after some time

THREE ORDINANCE DETENUS RELEASED

Ordered Not To Participate In C. D. Movement

Three more Congress workers detained in the Byculla Jail under the Ordinance were released on Friday. Their names are:—

Sjt. Jayant Dalal, (an ex-Editor of the "Congress Bulletin.");
Sjt. Virchand Panachand Shah, (an ex-President of the "War Council"), and
Sjt. Dhirajlal Desai, (who was arrested during the raid on the Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi.)

All of them were served with orders restraining them from participating in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

The police also made one arrest under the Emergency Powers' Ordinance on Friday. The arrested man was produced before the Police Commissioner and removed to the Byculla House of Correction.

"MISCONCEIVED APPLICATION"

To Restrain Actress

NOTICE OF MOTION DISMISSED WITH COSTS

It was entirely misconceived so far as it asked for an injunction to restrain the defendant from, in any way, dealing with the films," observed Mr. Justice Blackwell on Friday, in dismissing with costs the notice of motion taken out by the Reliance Film Distributors against Fatma Begum, a well-known film actress for the appointment of a receiver in respect of the three films entitled "Shakuntala", "Goddess of Luck" and "Romeo and Juliet."

PLAINTIFF'S ALLEGATIONS.

The plaintiffs alleged that they had advanced money to the extent of Rs. 25,000 in instalments to the defendant for the production of these films. They were further entitled to get certain commission, as booking and distributing agents. They further alleged that they had to pay Rs. 3,000 to get the film "Goddess of Luck" released from another person's hands. The two other films were incomplete, and as such the defendant had failed to fulfil the terms of agreement. Subsequently Mr. A. Hussein had secured the possession of these films. It was in the interest of both to hand over the films to a receiver, with powers to exhibit, exploit and sell them otherwise their value would depreciate in near future due to the increasing patronage of sound-films.

WHY RECEIVER?

The defendant opposed the motion on the plea that the agreement had terminated on February 5, 1930. Further no purpose would be served by the appointment of a receiver.

His Lordship, in dismissing the motion with costs, observed that it was entirely misconceived so far as it asked for an injunction to restrain the defendant from in any way dealing with the films. His Lordship did not think that it was necessary to appoint a receiver.

Selections For To-Day's Races

1ST RACE
1. SABBAR
2. DHUMAIR
3. BULBUL HAZAR

2ND RACE
1. HAKIM PASHA
2. GARIBKHAN
3. DANGER

3RD RACE
1. HARVARD
2. PAULINE
3. WOVEN

4TH RACE
1. CRANEUR
2. TAN
3. ARDMORE LASS

5TH RACE
1. SHRI GANESH
2. LIS
3. VENDOR.

6TH RACE
1. MAISARA
2. BIRBAL
3. ASLAN BEG

7TH RACE
1. FOLLOW THRU
2. ARTHUR
3. BRIDAL MARCH

8TH RACE
1. BROKEN LINK
2. FREEMAN
3. GALLOWGLASS

9TH RACE
1. ROSE OF SPAIN
2. ALEXANDER THE GREAT
3. NO ARGUMENT

10TH RACE
1. ORIENT
2. AL NATIQ
3. AL HAMIL

NEW GILLETTE RAZOR AND BLADE

The Gillette Safety Razor Company, after selling the world more than 115,000,000 razors and more than 5,000,000,000 razor blades during the last 28 years, has brought out an entirely new razor and blade, new in principle and design, which gives a better shave by eliminating many of the unpleasant features of shaving, and which is the result of more than a quarter of a century experience in perfecting safety razors and blades. The improved blade should prove popular in India.

Mr. M. N. Talpade Thhanks Voters

Mr. M. N. Talpade thanks the voters and friends who helped him in the last Municipal election to be returned to the Corporation.

BOY GETS 4 YEARS' R. I.

A boy, who was arrested on 14th inst. for taking part in a Congress meeting at Fergusson Road and whose case was postponed to 24th inst. was given 4 years' R.I. by Mr. Jangalwalla in the Cadar Court.

THE CAPITOL BOMBAY'S LEADING TALKIE HOUSE

Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Matinees at 4 p.m. on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays

The Public Has Made Him Their New Idol!

ROBERT MONTGOMERY

NOW ACHIEVES A WELL-DESERVED STARDOM IN A GREAT DRAMA OF THE SEA—

SHIPMATES

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

In "Inspiration," "Easiest Way," "Strangers May Kiss" and other hits, Robert Montgomery stepped up the ladder of fame. And now he's star in his own right! It's an event of the year!

with

DOROTHY JORDAN

ERNEST TORRENCE, HOBART BOSWORTH CLIFF EDWARDS

MEETING THE DEMAND OF THOUSANDS!

AN EXTENDED RUN OF THE MOST EXCITING PICTURE EVER FILMED!

DAILY FOUR SHOWS AT 4, 6-30, 8-30 & 10 P.M. THE RIALTO EXTRA MORNING SHOW SUNDAY AT 10 A.M.

SHOWING EVERY LIVING THING THAT CREEPS, CRAWLS, WALKS OR STALKS!

9,000 MILES INTO A TROPICAL HELL!

"EAST OF BORNEO"

S. AFRICAN INDIAN DELEGATION TO PROCEED TO DELHI!

It is understood that Mrs. Naidu, Sir Fazli Hussain and the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Shastri, members of the Government of India Delegation to South Africa, who are arriving in Bombay this morning by s. s. "Karagola" will proceed this evening to Delhi by the Frontier Mail, the Viceroy having expressed a wish to meet them at the earliest possible opportunity.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

Bombay Firm Cashier Remanded

On a charge of alleged criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 945, the Palton Road Police arrested on Friday, William Gerald Dayas, cashier in the Chemical Department of E. D. Sassoon and Co. at Ballard Estate, Bombay.

In applying for a remand of the accused to custody, Sub-Inspector Rane stated that the accused received various amounts from postal authorities against V... sent to customers by the ... These amounts were n... in the account books ... as outstandings.

The Magistrate, ... Khandalawalla, ... cused to be rem... custody till M...

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1932

PRUDES IN OFFICE

The result of the discussion in the Municipal Corporation on Thursday on the order issued by the Dean of the King Edward Memorial Hospital, to the Nursing Staff of the Hospital not to talk to students and members of the Resident Medical Staff during their off-duty hours, except with the previous permission of the Dean or Matron and also not to meet students or the staff outside the College or the Hospital Compound without similar permission, cannot be considered as anything but unsatisfactory. Though the resolution on the subject was rejected by a majority we hope that, as a result of the strong feelings expressed by responsible members of the Corporation, Dr. Jivraj Mehta will lose no time in revoking this questionable ukase. The Dean of a Hospital ought not to be a martinet. The methods of the quarter-deck, the barrack square or the schoolroom are suited neither to his own position, the officers and students under his authority or the institution of which he has charge. Such an embargo on harmless association between doctors and students on the one hand and nurses on the other is detrimental to the interests of all concerned and calculated to defeat its own object, as well as to transform both the hospital and college into an institution which self-respecting nurses, students and doctors may be anxious to avoid.

OUTSIDE HIS AUTHORITY.

It may be some extenuation, but it is in no sense a justification, to contend that similar orders are enforced in some other hospitals. Whether this is so or not it is unfortunately too true that precedents can often be quoted for bad orders and bad laws. Sensible people distinguish between right and wrong without reference to precedents. Fortunately, however, there are better models and institutions where the authorities maintain due discipline without imposing this sort of zenana regime on lady employees, the essential feature of whose occupation is or should be, a trained aptitude for free and unrestricted intercourse with all sorts and conditions of men and women. The order in question certainly goes beyond the Dean's sphere of anthority, in restricting the nurses liberty outside the hospital and college. But even if he were entitled to impose any restrictions of a less unreasonable and more moderate kind, he certainly far exceeds the limits of reasonable authority when he insists that nurses shall not even speak to students or resident medical officers during their off-duty hours except with the previous permission of the Dean and Matron. It is almost as humiliating as being asked to report oneself to the police every day, implying as it does a tendency to misconduct on the part of those whose liberty is thus restricted.

NOT WORTHY.

We cannot accept without reservation the Commissioner's assertion that there are institutions in Europe which inflict such strict discipline as this. Any order of the kind were it attempted would raise a storm of protest and certainly be defied by those on whom it was imposed. As for Mr. Kirpalani's plea that an enquiry into the matter would do harm to the institution and lead to the revelation of "unsavoury things," we cannot conceive of a more puerile reason for burking a healthy investigation. This sort of bureaucratic opposition to a demand for information to which the body responsible for the institution is clearly entitled is not worthy of an Indian Commissioner of the Bombay Municipality.

BANE OF SOCIETY.

Presumably the order will now remain in force until its harmful effects become too obvious to be ignored. But as long as it is there, it is more of a reproach to the capacity of the Dean and Matron to maintain a healthy tone and discipline in the institution than to the character and conduct of the young men and women, whom it is designed to segregate in water-tight compartments. Ordinary people can see no harm in the free association of students and nurses but would rather regard it as a healthy feature of their hospital and college life, both on and off duty. Prudes who are misled, by the occurrence, possibly, of an occasional undesirable incident or jump to the conclusion that an invitation to a motor drive involves something unsavoury are the bane of social and cultural development in our modern civilisation which must progress on the healthy line of breakng down the artificial barriers between class and class and sex and sex. They belong to a bye-gone age but they still survive unfortunately in the Bombay Corporation.

That "Hopeless" Man!

The Pundits assembled at Geneva to discuss disarmament, to bring it within the range of "practical politics," as some of them are fond of asserting, were given an uncomfortable dose of plain speaking on Thursday by a colleague who is not only a great diplomat but has the courage to face realities. He hails from Soviet Russia. That fact alone makes him suspect in the eyes of all "respectable" people, the champions of a society founded upon competitive greed and suspicion of the other fellows' motives. M. Litvinoff, the ...iet delegate is a "hopeless" ... A French diplomat years ...undly told him he was ...and M. Litvinoff quietly ... had hope in humanity ... day the nations of ... rid themselves of ...pus of armaments, ... "governments" ...pt. ...rson had the hardihood to tell his colleagues that the report of the Preparatory Commission on disarmament which they were ready to adopt as the "basis of discussion" was inadequate. He referred to the "incongruity" of the Geneva League appealing to China and Japan to cease hostilities and the Disarmament Conference "sorrowing over bloodshed in the Far East" while, as he remarked in most undiplomatic manner, "shiploads of munitions were streaming thither with the consent of the Governments concerned."

Now this is a very awkward public declaration at an international gathering of a fact which the representative of a capitalist-bourgeois country would be ashamed to disclose. M. Litvinoff's training as a diplomat has been defective. However, having said this and having secured the alliance of the Turkish representative at the Conference to his bizarre views, the Soviet delegate put forward the resolution that the Conference must declare in favour of "general and complete disarmament." The resolution was, of course, defeated. The Russian diplomat has once again exhibited his total inability to work for peace, to appreciate the importance of the strenuous attempts the Powers are making to secure in "harmonious co-operation" effective and all-round reduction in armaments. But is it a practical proposition—and in Britain and France politicians are practical—to ask the Powers to agree to such a chimerical proposal as the abolition of armaments, when munition works are anticipating excellent dividends, thanks to the war in the Far East?

M. Litvinoff should really know better. He ought to realise how devotedly Britain and France and Italy, bent on 'parity" in armaments with France, and America, unwilling to reduce her naval expenditure, are working for progressive reduction of armaments. His proposals are thoroughly impracticable!

A CRUEL JOKE!

The Revenue Member of the Government of Bombay, speaking in the Bombay Legislative Council, justified the increased taxation to which his Government is subjecting the people of this Presidency on the extraordinary plea that the recent exports of gold indicated that the taxable capacity of the country had not been exhausted. To-morrow another official may get up in the Council Chamber and plead that because the people have clothes to wear, food to eat and houses to shelter them therefore they are fit subjects of further taxation!

Even a sundried bureaucrat ought to know that, as a result of the ignorance in which the people of the country have been kept under bureaucratic rule and the very poor progress made by organised banking agencies in the absence of adequate State support and encouragement, the people keep whatever small savings they have in the form of gold, which is useful to them not only as a store of value but as a security for borrowing. He should also be able to realise that, taking into account the peculiar laws of this country governing the property rights of women, the aggregate holding of £553 millions of gold for a population of 350 millions is not by any means a matter for surprise. It represents only 14 per cent of the world's total gold output, valued at £4,000 millions, while India's population is roughly one-fifth of the world's population. It must be remembered further that other forms of savings popularised elsewhere are either unknown in India or are not for very good reasons generally resorted to. We find that, even in England to-day, with its organised banking development and other agencies for tempting the savings of the people, there is a veritable "gold rush" and, with the phenomenal rise in price, hoards of the precious metal in the possession of the agricultural classes are being converted into cash. This indicates how a backward community will keep gold. With us in recent times, the growing poverty of the country has led to a steady decline in the people's tendency to import and absorb gold and the private consumption of gold in India fell from 21 crores in 1928-29 to 16-3/4 crores in 1929-30.

It is the stress of circumstance that has compelled agriculturists during the past few years to part with what they deem to be their last refuge and it is hence on the distress and suffering of an already impoverished peasantry that Great Britain is rebuilding her prosperity and stabilising her currency. To impose a policy which induces out of the country the people's store of value, not for the benefit of this country but for that of the country which rules over it is bad enough in all conscience. But to adduce as evidence of the taxable capacity of the people this drawing away of the ultimate refuge and scanty savings of a distressed population is adding insult to injury. It may be a cynical pleasantry but it is a very cruel one which can hardly be excused by those who suffer.

PORTUGAL'S PERILOUS FINANCE

How Her Indian Possessions Suffer For It

(By J. VARELLA RODRIGUES).

II

It is said that Dr. Oliveira Salazar, the Finance Minister, who was entrusted with the herculean task of economic and financial reconstruction of Portugal has been able to place the country on a sounder footing. The following figures taken from official documents will permit the reader to judge the merit of the work of the Minister whose regime is characterized by obnoxious colonial legislation and a host of unconstitutional measures.

"In May 1926 the gold-reserves of the State, both in cash and deposit, were estimated at £4,500,000; to-day the same have fallen as low as £2,000,000, that is, less than half of what the gold-reserves were before 28th of May of the same year."

PORTUGUESE INDIA, THE VICTIM

In May 1926 the pound was quoted at 94$50, to-day its price is 108$00. In May 1926 the public expenditure hardly amounted to 1,500,000 contos; to-day it has risen to 2,100,000 contos. In May 1926 the internal debts were 700,000 contos; to-day they are in the vicinity of 900,000. These facts and figures extracted from the official documents and commented upon by 'Le Temps,' a well-known French journal, will enable the reader to estimate the worth of Dr. Oliveira's work in the financial realms. In his desperate struggle to restore to equilibrium the profoundly disturbed economic situation of the country the Finance Minister singled out Portuguese India to be the victim of his financial exploitation.

THE MYSTERY.

The well-known journal 'O Anglo-Lusitano' observes:—

"His Excellency the Governor-General of Portuguese India declared that the Government of Portuguese India was heavily indebted to the Lisbon Government and proposed that the debt be liquidated by the payment yearly of a sum of Rs. 29,059 for 50 years. A good deal of mystery surrounds the claim of the Lisbon Government. The Treasury Officer of Goa has practically denied all knowledge of the debt and asked for proofs of it. The Governor-General, while undertaking to obtain particulars of the debt claimed, has urged that it is the duty of the Treasury Officer to prove that Portuguese India is not indebted to the Lisbon Government. Considering that the sum involved runs into several lacs of rupees, the lack of definite proofs of the claim is disconcerting..... The chaotic state of the finances of Portugal may be gauged from the admission made by the Governor-General that the sum of 420 contos remitted from India to Portugal had not been credited to Portuguese India."

In spite of illicit means hit upon with a view to improving the economic and financial tone of the country the people are far from being prosperous and contented.

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE UNDERMINED.

A Portuguese journalist writing in a journal, published in Beira-Africa, says that Dr. Oliveira has undermined the economic structure of Portugal in trying to keep up the external appearance of the country and that his attempt to bring about Portugal's financial equilibrium has proved a failure. This is striking instance of how the meagre income of the Government of Portuguese India is being gambled away. "The 'Bharat" says that it is common knowledge that in spite of the fact that Angola has not repaid to Portuguese India the sums, running into some lacs of rupees, advanced to it during the government of Sr. Jaime de Morais, the Government of Portuguese India has begun to make further advances to that Colony, because Angola has ceased to remit money to this country to pay its officials.

The advances are being made at the instance of the Lisbon Government but the latter does not accept responsibility for their repayment. The "Bharat" inquires if the fact of Portuguese sovereignty does not carry with it any corresponding obligation. It points out that while money is spent on aeroplanes and bridges, the Goa Treasury is impoverished, and the Government has been obliged to offer for sale the shares of new village communities in order to finance development schemes.

MEDIAEVAL MENTALITY.

From time to time we come across grandiloquent references to Portugal as a liberal and enlightened country. This might have been true in the past when selfless statesmen like Castro, Albuquerque and Gama guided her policy in matters political, religious and financial but to-day it is the height of folly to call her liberal and enlightened. The modern Portuguese mentality is absolutely mediaeval and conservative.

RETROGRADE POLICY.

The notorious Colonial Act of Dr. Salazar which has been classified as a document of retrograde character only serves to bring into prominence the narrow-mindedness of Portuguese statesmen. The Colonial Act which in all its aspects is against the principles of the Republican Government aims at nothing less than the servitude of the inhabitants of the colonies who otherwise ought to have been treated as "livres cidadaos portugueses" (free Portuguese citizens). The Military Tax which is a piece of obnoxious legislation successfully operating against Goans, the inopportune Press-Censorship imposed in Portuguese-India at a time when there was no fear of impending revolution, the illegal suppression of Colonial Representation, the regime of racial distinctions established even by ecclesiastical authorities—this sort of political, social and religious legislation amply testifies to the mediaevalism of the Portuguese mentality.

In the midst of this avalanche of unconstitutional acts and decrees emanating from Portugal it is consoling to note that Portuguese India has made considerable progress under the regime of the present Governor-General.

Notes of the Day

No Surrender.

If the Government of India choose to boycott the Indian Merchants' Federation, that is hardly any reason why the Federation should worry about it. The Federation as a body—not to speak of individuals—has not been much the better for official attendance at its Conferences and it will not be much the worse now for official non-attendance. In any case, any attempt to revise the Federation's attitude towards the R.T.C. Committees just to secure official attendance at the Federation's next Conference would be scandalous self-stultification. It is through its own strength and organisation and through the support of the public that the Federation can best safeguard its interests. And the public cannot tolerate any craven surrender.

Teachers Or Spies?

Pathetic are the attempts made by certain officials to cajole or coerce people into being supporters of Government's repressive policy. Frightful sentences having become too common, a feature apparently to over-awe the people, direct propaganda is now being attempted in several places. In the United Provinces the Government propose to get such teachers as are prepared to be subservient enough to circulate official "bulletins" in schools and villages and tell them how benign and just are those who now control the Government in India. These teachers will, of course, be expected to do a certain amount of spying and to act as informers. How school children and people in general will regard such teachers and what will be the reaction on the relations between Government teachers in general and their pupils are points which the officials concerned seem incapable of understanding.

Official "Bulletins."

In Gujerat official propaganda is already in full swing. Government's own "Bulletins" are being published in thousands. But as they necessarily find few purchasers, they are for the most part supplied free to the people. It seems, however, that the "Bulletins" have not had the desired result. The Collector of Kaira has begged of the people who believe in Law and Order to give him their names so as to enable him to start an anti-Congress League. We shall wait and see what sort of men and how many respond to the appeal.

Mahasabha's Pact.

The reported Pact between the Hindu Mahasabha and the All-India Depressed Classes Association in favour of joint electorates with reservation of seats for the "Depressed Classes" on the population basis is evidently due to the Mahasabha's anxiety to commit an All-India Organisation of the "Depressed Classes" to the sound principle of joint electorates. But it is highly doubtful if Dr. Ambedkar, the official nominee for those classes, and his comrades committed to communal electorates will accept the Pact as it is. They will, however, seize upon that part of the Pact which deals with reservation of seats on the population basis. It is a doubtful proposition to reserve seats to that extent for all minorities that ask for special representation. A just and final solution of this vexed question is impossible without the help of the Congress. Nor is it the best policy to tackle it piece-meal. The Hindu Mahasabha can do a greater service to the "Depressed Classes" by making strenuous efforts to give effect to its resolutions in favour of the removal of untouchability.

"UNFOUNDED RUMOUR"

No Confiscation Of Cotton

SURAT, Feb. 25.

In the course of another communique, the Collector says that rumours have been current in the District that Government will confiscate cotton from gins in lieu of land revenue dues, but this rumour is altogether unfounded. This rumour has been created only by a few mischief-mongers. Government have got sufficient power under the Ordinances for the collection of revenue. Government will never need confiscating cotton for the purpose. The man who will not pay revenue dues will be arrested, prosecuted and sentenced accordingly, but Government do not intend to follow the course of confiscating cotton from gins. There need be no fear on the part of ginwallas to open their gins. Furthermore, the land revenue collection in the district is so speedy and satisfactory that there will not be an occasion for Government to make use of any powers.—A. P.

RE-ARRESTED AND JAILED

Indravijay Desai Gets One Year R. I. And Rs. 100 Fine

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Feb. 26.

Mr. Indravijay Desai of Vile Parle who was released from Thana Jail some time back was re-arrested to-day and put up before Bandra City Magistrate. He was sentenced to one year's hard labour and Rs. 100 fine or in default 3 months' more. He has been given "B" class.

His wife is also undergoing imprisonment in Belgaum jail at present.

A volunteer of Ghatkoper was arrested this morning while distributing bulletins.

Tipsy-Cake

"Herr Hitler has become a German citizen. Citizenship was acquired automatically by his appointment to the post of Brunswick Legation in Berlin."—Reuter.

A few days ago he acquired citizenship by becoming a professor. He means to make sure of it.

* * *

"A native of Boston, Miss Butler was born in Bareilly and has spent a number of years in Mexico."—"Evening News."

A second birth presumably.

* * *

This native of two countries lectured on the land of her adoption to the Bombay Presidency Women's Council. "She explained how closely connected India and Mexico ought to be because of the national costume of both peoples of the cactus which is found in both countries and of the staple food—curry and chupatties—which is the same in India and Mexico."

* * *

It sounds all right but in practice people when they go abroad generally look for a change from the food of their own country. Madrasis are the exception, which accounts for the number of Madrasi restaurants in Bombay. The Madrasi is the only foreigner who sticks religiously to his rice in the Punjab.

* * *

As for the cactus, it can raise a chord of sympathy with fellow-suffering in our hearts for the Mexicans but we don't want to be reminded of it, more than we can help.

* * *

But the curry and chupatties rouses a real fellow-feeling. Who can reject the tradition, in face of this, that the Mexicans originally came from India. We believe ourselves that the first Indian who reached the great continent of America was a Madrasi in search of a job. He had a greater title to fame than Christopher Columbus but with true Madrasi modesty preferred to remain in obscurity.

* * *

We reject the theory of some eminent and erudite historians, who hold the view that the obscurity was enforced by certain inconvenient incidents in his early history, rather than preferred by an innate passion for self-suppression.

* * *

Following the address of the Boston-Bareilly resident of Mexico, there was another address on "the urgent need for women patrols in Bombay," as though life were not already over-crowded with dangers and anxieties enough to make the ordinary man's walks abroad more of an agony than a recreation.

* * *

We have always felt a deep and abiding sympathy with the coster who, on seeing a woman policeman—Beg pardon! Policewoman—for the first time, said, "Women Bus conductors, women train guards and women ticket collectors are all very well. But when you see women police, it makes you feel a bit nervous, don't it?"

* * *

"No one, it is said, ever reads leading articles. To write, therefore, a leading article—which will not be read—upon leading articles—which are never read—might seem to some a work of supervacuity."—"The Pioneer."

It sure might if the writing is of the hack variety so laboriously turned out in Allahabad.

* * *

It not only seems a work of vacuity but actually is so when a whole column is ground out on the subject of "Lloyd George's Lapse" in forgetting to make a return of his election expenses. This is the latest feat of the Bori Bunder Babe after a panic-stricken search for a subject while the printer was a-calling.

* * *

Quarter of a column is devoted to an exposition of the fact that the wizard could have taken his seat by incurring a penalty of £100 a day for each day he sat. Quarter of a column to a convenient quotation from the Corrupt Practices Act. Quarter of a column to a calculation of how much Mr. George would have incurred up-to-date by way of penalty and the rest to a disquisition on the fact that there are similar rules in India.

* * *

Really an amazingly well-informed child. Mother must be proud!

* * *

Mr. H. M. Chowna and Khan Bahadur Curtay sitting as Honorary Magistrates had a field day yesterday when their fellow-corporator, Dr. Choksey, was hauled up before them. Mr. Chowna has had to put up with many a smashing retort and discomfiting gibe from Comrade Choksey in the Corporation Hall. Yesterday he got his own back. When Dr. Choksey began to read his statement he promptly moved and carried the closure, telling the voluble doctor he could bring forward a motion in the Corporation.

SUCCESSOR TO SIR K. V. REDDY

Mr. G. S. Bajpai To Go To S. Africa As Agent Of Indian Government

We understand that Mr. G. S. Bajpai, I.C.S., Joint Secretary, Education, Health and Lands Department, Government of India, will succeed Sir K. V. Reddy as the Agent of the Covernment of India in South Africa.

It will be recalled that Sir Fazli Hussain, the leader of the Indian Delegation to South Africa, when leaving Cape Town, three weeks ago, said that a capable Indian official would be appointed as the next Agent. Mr. Bajpai is the obvious choice.

He is a very well-informed student on the subject of Overseas Indian problems, as he has been handling them since 1920 and was a member and secretary of the first Indian Deputation to South Africa in 1926.

Mr. Bajpai was born on 3rd April 1891. He was educated at Muir Central College, Allahabad, and later Merton College, Oxford. He entered the Indian Civil Service in 1915 starting as an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the United Provinces. In 1919 he was promoted to be Deputy Secretary of the U. P. Government. When the Right Honourable Mr. Srinivasa Sastri went on his Colonial tour in 1921, Mr. Bajpai was appointed as his Private Secretary and Secretary for India at the Imperial Conference in 1921 and at the Conference for the Limitation of Armaments, Washington, in 1921-22. Towards the end of 1922, he was deputed to the Dominions of Canada, Australia and New Zealand to investigate the status of Indian resident in those territories, 1922.

On his return from abroad Mr. Bajpai joined the Government of India as the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health, and Lands. In 1924 he officiated as the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Education Department. In 1926 he went to South Africa as the Secretary and Member of the Indian Delegation to South Africa under the leadership of Sir Mahomed Habibullah.

STUDENT OF OVERSEAS PROBLEMS.

In 1926 Mr. Bajpai was confirmed as the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Education Department and officiated as the Secretary to the Government of India, same Department, in 1928-29 when Sir Frank Noyce was on leave.

In 1930 and 1931 he was chosen as Secretary to the British Indian Delegation to the Indian Round Table Conference. From London he proceeded to South Africa as the Secretary and Member of the present Indian Delegation led by Sir Fazli Hussain, returning here this morning.

Mr. Bajpai is one of the most brilliant members of the I.C.S. He has always been greatly interested in the overseas problem.

EUROPEAN TRADERS AND INDIAN MERCHANTS

East India Cotton Association Asks For Extension Of Cotton Contracts Act

Further enquiries in connection with the report which appeared in Friday's issue of the "Chronicle" under the heading "Europeans' move against cotton merchants" suggest that some of the statements made therein may create a misapprehension We are informed that no move has been made by any European member of the cotton trade either against cotton brokers or mucadams.

The meeting of the Representative Committee of the East India Cotton Association was held on the 24th February to consider the letter dated February 6 from Mr. G. Wiles, the Financial Secretary to the Bombay Government, Mr. C.P. Bramble, of the Bombay Co., who is one of the Directors of the E. I. C. T. A. moved a resolution that it is not desirable at present to consider the question of a "Trading Ring"—of the Marwari Bazar. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Bhaidas Cursondas and it was passed unanimously.

The extension granted by the Bombay Government to the cotton contracts Act, expires at the end of August 1 1932. The East India Cotton Association has asked the Government for a further extension of one year. The Government have invited the opinion of various associations concerned with the cotton trade and it is understood that most of them have agreed. The Bombay Millowners' Association for reasons best known to them, are an exception.

School Girl Case Adjourned

A charge of outraging the modesty of a young Saraswat girl was framed against Sarangdhar Balkrishna by Mr. P. L. Thackar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, on Friday. Babu Suka, the second accused in the case was ordered to be discharged for want of evidence. The case was then adjourned to February 29.

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Girl Pickets Refuse To Pay Fine And Go To Jail

JALGAON, Feb. 26.

The four girl pickets aged 12 to 14 who were arrested here on Tuesday for picketing foreign cloth shops were tried yesterday before Mr. Kale, Jalgaon Magistrate, who convicted them under Section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced each to pay a fine of Rs. 50, in default three months' imprisonment. All girls having refused to pay the fine have been sent to jail.—A.P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. MAY.

	New York, Feb. 26.
Previous Closing Rate	7.14
To-day's Opening Rate	7.16
Difference	plus .02
To-day's Closing Rate	7.05
Differenve	—.09

Broach Expectation Rs. 232

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. MAY.

	Liverpool, Feb. 26.
Previous Closing Rate	5.52
To-day's Opening Rate	5.56
Difference	plus .04
To-day's Closing Rate	5.53
Difference	plus .01

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

	London, Feb. 26.
Silver Ready	19 11/16
Difference	—2 as.
Silver Forward	19 7/8
Difference	—1 anna

Market:—India sold.

BOMBAY MARKET.

	Bombay, Feb. 26.
Silver (Magh)	59 8 0
Gold (Magh)	29 1 0

DEMAND FOR "FULLY INDIANISING" THE CENTRAL BANK

(Continued from page 1.)

the management. The question was discussed last year and the feeling on the subject was now so strong that Indian investors were not prepared to tolerate foreigners when they could get competent Indians to do the job. The speaker did not agree with the view that the name of the proposed firm carried an amount of guarantee with it. It was absurd to suggest that if the name of that firm was not there they would not be able to raise loans in London. The speaker accepted the challenge and was prepared to get any amount that the Bank wanted within a day from the London market.

PASSAGE-AT-ARMS.

Mr. Mody: Mr. Shroff's firm failed to do it.

Mr. Shroff: It is not correct. Mr. Mody does not know the A. B. C. of the investing business.

Mr. Mody: You know less.

Mr. Shroff: You know still less.

Sir Pheroze Sethna once more tried to impress on the Shareholders that it was essential to have Messrs. Ferguson as their Auditors as it helped them to raise big loans in London. He held that if the name was not there they would not get even one sovereign in England.

Shouts of "Question, Question."

Mr. Shroff: I will get you the amount you want, from London.

Sir Phiroze: You may question, but I have personal experience. Mr. Shroff went there only as a student I have gone as a businessman.

A voice: No humbug.

Again angry shouts rang through the Hall and several Shareholders were heard to say "we are determined to carry out the reform. We cannot allow it this time."

Mr. Kapadia then moved an amendment that Messrs. S. P. Billimoria and Co. should be appointed Auditors for all the auditing work of the Bank and paid Rs. 12,000 as half-yearly remuneration for it. The amendment was seconded by Mr. A. D. Shroff.

Mr. Bharucha moved another amendment to the effect that both the firms should be appointed for the work and paid Rs. 7,500 each as half-yearly remuneration.

SHAMDASANI HAS HIS SAY.

Mr. Shamdasani said India and Indians would revolt at the idea that they could get loans from London Market only if there was the passport of a whiteman. "India does not want money from foreign countries if it is to be had on that term. We can stand on our own legs."

Mr. Bharucha's amendment was first put to vote and declared carried by 39 votes against 19. Mr. Kapadia's amendment was then put to vote. 21 voted for the amendment and 36 against it. A poll was demanded by five shareholders.

Before the poll could be taken negotiations continued between the management and the leaders of the opposition and ultimately a settlement was reached when these who had demanded the poll agreed to withdraw it. It appears they were assured that next year they should give due notice before the meeting and the change would be affected.

Earlier in the afternoon the report of the Directors and the Account were fully discussed and accepted.

REPORT OF LAST YEAR'S WORKING.

Sir Pheroz Sethna, chairman reviewed at length the position of the Bank during the year 1931. He dealt with "Sinking Fund in respect of Land and Buildings" and "Investments" at considerable length and pointed out that inspite of trade depression the condition of the Bank had been sound. Speaking about Retrenchment he said the salaries paid by the Bank to its staff compared very favourably to the salaries paid by other banks and added that the Board of Directors had come to the unanimous decision that there was hardly any room for further retrenchment.

The Chairman then moved the report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the period ending 31st December 1931 which was seconded by Mr. H. P. Mody. The account showed a net profit of Rs. 22,61,561-14-2 including the balance of Rs. 5,00,189-3-7 brought forward from the account of last year.

Mr. Jagmohandas Kapadia who launched the attack on behalf of the Shareholders criticised the policy of the Directors of investing money in Government Securities which he characterised to be highly ruinous. He blamed the management for continuing that policy inspite of bitter experience in the past and suggested that the sooner it was given up the better would it be for the Bank as well as the Shareholders.

The speaker further criticised the retrenchment policy of the Bank which he held was inadequate when compared with other banks He appealed to the management to take the "saner" element among the Shareholders into their confidence and assured them that if they did it fears of a "run" and "dangers from detractors" would be things of the past.

Mr. Mehta and Mr. Pheroz Gazdar also criticised the administration of the Bank in certain respects and wanted information on some points.

STUDY FACTS IN THEIR "NAKEDNESS."

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani wanted the Shareholders to examine the Accounts carefully and to study facts in their nakedness." He suggested that the Accounts which showed a profit were merely "window dressing" and in fact there had been a loss of over a crore of rupees. He wanted to see the Bank in the position of the premier Banking Institution in the country and one run on truly national lines. He appealed to the management to forget the past and to secure the co-operation of the Shareholders.

As Mr. Shamdasani made certain remarks about the Managing Director Mr. Pochkhanawala the chairman stopped him and wanted him to be within the four corners of the report and the Accounts for the year under report. Mr. Shamdasani continued to make personal remarks and there was an uproar and Mr. A. D. Shroff raised a point of order and wanted the chair to restrict Mr. Shamdasani's oratory.

Mr. S. P. Shroff wanted the Bank to "reduce its army of clerks and highly paid officers." Mr. Usman B. Khatri wanted the Bank not to invest its money in Government securities and suggested that they should forward loans to individuals. Mr. A. D. Shroff and Mr. K. H. Dhamdhere asked some more questions.

Mr. Shamdasani at this stage raised a point of order asking whether in view of the fact that a complaint challenging the validity of the Balance Sheet and accusing the Chairman and other Directors was lodged in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate by him, (Mr. Shamdasani) the chairman and his colleagues on the Board were not aggravating their offence and the shareholders by passing the report would not aid and abet in the offence. The Chairman ruled the point out of order.

CRITICISM ANSWERED.

The chairman then made a reply on to the criticism of the speakers and answered the questions asked by them. He refused to reply any of Mr. Shamdasani's questions on the ground that Mr. Shamdasani has launched a fresh prosecution against the Directors and the matter being 'sub-judice' he did not want to discuss it. He informed the House that he was told that a police officer was waiting outside to serve summons on the persons who were charged by Mr. Shamdasani.

The report was then put to vote and carried all except Mr. Shamdasani voting for it.

Sir Pheroz Sethna, Mr. A. B. Dubash and Mr. D. D. Romer were elected Directors. In the first two cases Mr. Shamdasani voted against the propositions while in the last case he did not vote.

BURMESE REBEL LEADERS SENTENCED TO DEATH

RANGOON, Feb. 26.

In the Myoma Wettigan Rebellion Case which was concluded recently, five have been sentenced to death and 15 transported for life. The latter included five well-known rebel leaders and also three village headmen.

In the Tagaung Rebellion Case at Pegu, of the 20 accused, 16 have been transported for life, and four were discharged at an early stage of the trial.

A.P.

CONSERVATIVE GAIN IN BYE-ELECTION

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The Henley by-election due to the death of Captain Henderson has resulted as follows:—Sir Gifford Fox (Conservative), 166,553 votes, Matthews (Liberal), 7,129 votes.—Reuter.

HUNT FOR CONGRESS BULLETINS

Two Presses And Four Houses Raided At Sagppur

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Feb. 26.

The police raided four houses last evening in search of printed Congress bulletins announcing the programme of "Jawahar Day."

The premises of two local presses were also searched but nothing incriminating was found.

ALLEGED ALTERED LIFE POLICY

Dr. Arthur Roy In Forgery Case

Can't Say Who Forged Signatures Says Insurance Co. Manager

The trial of Dr. Arthur Roger Sarat Roy, who stands charged with forgery in respect of a valuable security came before Mr. Justice Wadia and a jury at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court on Friday.

Mr. Somji appeared for the Crown and Mr. N. H. Jhabwala for the accused.

PROSECUTION STORY.

Counsel for the Crown, in opening the case, said that the accused had taken a life policy of the Oriental Government Security Life Insurance Company through the Ranchi sub-agency of the Calcutta branch in 1906 for a sum of Rs. 15,000. Two half-yearly premiums were paid by the accused through Mr. T. N. Chakravarty, the sub-agent of Ranchi. As the third premium was paid, the policy had lapsed in the year 1907. In the year 1930 the accused had paid several visits at the Bombay Office, with a view to enquire about the life endowment policies of the company.

ALLEGED ALTERATIONS.

The accused had approached a Bombay financier in the month of July 1931 to secure a loan on the strength of the policy taken by him in 1906, which was altered in some places. The policy was shown to mature in 1934 instead of the original 1944. There were other alterations as regards the age admitted etc., which purported to have been endorsed by H. Edwin Jones, the Bombay manager of the Insurance Company. The accused had submitted two letters purported to have been written to the assured by the manager and signed in his name. The financier agreed to advance a loan of Rs. 10,850 on that policy, but informed the accused to consult his solicitors before making payment.

A DIFFERENCE.

Difference arose between the two parties as regards, who should get the documents registered whether the solicitors of the financier or the pleader of the accused. Suspicion was at the root of making an inquiry at the insurance company, when the accused insisted on getting the documents registered through his pleader. The financier learnt on enquiry that the signatures on the altered policy and the two letters were not genuine. The assistant secretary of the Insurance company, after making enquiries in the office, lodged a complaint to the police against the accused, who was subsequently arrested.

MANAGER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Henry Edwin Jones, the manager of the Oriental Government Security Life Insurance Company, in his examination-in-chief, said that he was manager for the last ten years. He saw the accused in August last. Witness was told by the accused that the latter was troubled by persons from whom he wanted a loan. Accused told the witness that one Vithaldas had promised him (the accused) to get a loan easily. Witness asked the accused to make a written complaint to do the needful in the matter. Accused saw witness again two days later but did not submit a statement. Witness had instructed the assistant secretary to lodge a complaint against the accused.

FORGED BY WHOM?

Cross-examined by Mr. Jhabwala, the witness stated that he could not say who had forged the signatures on these documents. Those letters might have been typed and press-copied in the office surreptitiously.

The Superintendent would not be able to watch each and every letter that was press-copied. The assistant secretary had told witness that the accused said that he had sent a large amount from America. Witness had remarked to the accused that he (witness) believed that the accused was duped.

Mr. G. N. Mahtre, the assistant secretary of the above company, and Mr. Shroff, the financier were then examined.

At this stage, hearing was adjourned to Monday.

Amratlal Sheth Arrested For Refusing To Report Himself

—Mr Amratlal Sheth, ex-M.L.C., who arrived here from Bombay has been arrested for breach of parole.

A fine of Rs. 100 imposed on Khandubhai Desai, Assistant Secretary, Textile Labour Association, who is undergoing a term of imprisonment has been recovered by the police.—A.P.

CITY NOTES

WHAT A BAZAAR RUMOUR CAN DO!

WHAT IS SWADESHI?—CONTROVERSY OVER RAYON

Bombay, Feb. 26.

The rupee is worth 11 as. 6.2 ps. gold or 13.08 pence to-day.

How a bazaar rumour can affect mill shares was demonstrated remarkably in the share market to-day. Simplex Mills (Allen Bros., Managing Agents) were the target and a clique of speculators started the roumour that the Company was going to be liquidated owing to financial difficulties. The shares which had declined from about Rs. 50 in November gradually to Rs. 45, opened at that level to be driven down to Rs. 25. Some confidence returned towards the close and they were quoted at 30.

THE SIMPLEX POSITION.

The Simplex has a capital of Rs. 22½ lakhs paid up and depreciation and reserve funds of Rs. 21 lakhs, but it is believed to have outstanding mortgage and debentures of Rs. 30 lakhs. The block account is estimated at Rs. 32.9 lakhs. But as the concern has not paid any dividends for several years, the shares stand at less than 1/5 of their face value. But I think the rumour as to its liquidation may be safely contradicted. It is true that a company whose shares are quoted at 24 per cent. of the face value must lead to some kind of reorganisation but there would seem no reason to push it down to 12 per cent. of the paid up amount.

WHAT IS SWADESHI?

There seems to be a good deal of misunderstanding or miscalculation as to what Swadeshi means. The paper pulp and paper industry furnished an example where protection was sought on the basis of manufacture from imported raw uroducts and the country had to pay heavily for that. The basic idea of protection is that indigenous material should be used as far as possible, local talent should be encouraged and local subsidiary industries should be fostered, and lastly local capital should be utilised. "Hanks" writing in the local Anglo-Indian daily thinks that the Indian mills are entitled to enjoy protection (now more than 30 per cent.) though they need not encourage other Swadeshi enterprise. He thinks that the mills need not use Indian cotton, Indian yarn or Indian capital but can claim that they should be protected against other countries.

QUITE IRRATIONAL.

It must be remembered that the Bombay mills entered into an agreement that they should use Indian cotton, Indian yarn, Indian labour and Indian capital for their mills and this is the reason for the use of the labels of the Millowners Association which are in great demand as their report says. It is clear that if they went in for artificial silk yarn from abroad, they would be going behind this agreement and they would be throwing out of work so many spinners and so many spindles in Bombay for the sake of a paltry profit on weaving costs.

HIS REAL COMPLAINT.

Those who have lost profitable business in import trade are naturally in a complaining mood. Will they remember that when they acquired it, they took the bread out of the mouths of a few dozen of Indian families? After all, from the national standpoint, Indian mills would be foolish to try to do the impossible. They cannot manufacture ordinary cloth in competition with Japanese mills and it is absurd to assume that in rayon they will fare better.

HAVE THEY SUCCEEDED?

There are some mills in Bombay which manufacture cloth from rayon but they do not seem to have been much better off than the other mills, to judge by results. If the millowners understand which side their bread is buttered, they will continue to move with popular sentiment and national interest and not try to run counter to it as suggested by "Hanks". If they do, they will only forfeit the sympathy of the public to an industry which has been the pioneer of modern progress in our country, and this will bring them into greater troubles than they now face.

A CENTRAL BANK RECORD.

I thought I would have had the opportunity of saying that Mr. P. D. Shamdasani established a record by not speaking at the Central Bank of India meeting to-day. But he has maintained his previous record and is trying to break the time limit.

STERLING-DOLLAR: CROSS RATES.

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Bombay Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

	New York, Feb. 26.
Previous Closing	3.48 1/8
To-day's Closing	3.49
Difference	plus 7/8

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

	London, Feb. 26.
Previous Closing	3.48 1/2
To-day's Opening	3.48 3/8
To-day's Closing	3.48 3/8
Difference	plus 2/8

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For Dyspepsia. Indigestion, Rheumatism. etc. Rs. 1/4.

VIBROL—
For ANAEMIA. Wasting diseases. Gives Rich Red Blood. Rs. 1/12.

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TARDIEU'S PROPOSAL TO SET UP POLITICAL COMMITTEE

Battle In Disarmament Conference

OPPOSITION OF U. S., GERMAN AND ITALIAN DELEGATIONS

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Geneva.—There was a battle in the General Committee of the Disarmament Conference over the proposal of M. Tardieu to establish a Political Committee to examine the 31 proposals submitted by the Delegations in addition to the land, the naval and the air armaments, and the expenditure of the Committees proposed by the League Secretariat.

Rumania and Yugo-Slavia supported the proposal which was opposed by the Dutch, Italian, German and the United States' Delegations, as superfluous.

Sir John Simon warmly appealed to Germans to abandon the opposition.

Herr Madolny, chief of the German Delegation, replied that German goodwill was always present. (Applause).

Other Delegations also withdrew their opposition.—Reuter.

BRUENING FULMINATES IN REICHSTAG

"Standing For Progress, But Not Chaos," He Says

CASTIGATES OPPOSITION AND SAYS HE IS READY TO RESIGN AT ANY TIME.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Berlin.—Amid almost indescribable din created by the Nazis, whom the President repeatedly called to order, and one of whom was expelled, Dr. Bruening made a very vigorous and effective speech in the Reichstag, this afternoon. He castigated the Opposition and revealed that he had several times tendered his resignation which President Hindenburg had refused to accept. He added that he was prepared to resign at any time and clear the way for progress, but not for chaos.

TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT HINDENBURG.

He paid the most eloquent tribute to President Hindenburg, amid cheers of Government members, and declared that it depended on the re-election of President Hindenburg whether the world world believe that the Germans still venerated history.

HITLER, A GERMAN

Can Now Stand For Presidency

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Berlin.—Herr Hitler has become a German citizen and the way is now clear for him to stand for the presidency. The citizenship was acquired automatically by his appointment to the post of the Brunswick Legation in Berlin.

AESOP BROUGHT UP-TO-DATE.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Geneva.—The Spanish Aesop delighted the Disarament Conference to-day with an up-to-date version of a fable. Senor Madariaga explained why Russia favoured general disarmament and left the whole meeting including M Litvinoff convulsed with laughter with reference to the Russian bear. He related that Lion, Eagle, Tiger, Bull and Bear met and discussed disarmament. The Lion eyeing the Eagle suggested the abolition of wings. The Eagle looking to the Bull favoured the abolition of horns. The Bull fearing the Tiger suggested the abolition of claws and then the Bear welcomed abolition of these weapons so that the Bear could embrace others in its loving arms.—Reuter.

Fall Of Revenue From Sale Of Country Liquor Shops In Poona

POONA, Feb. 25.

There is a small falling off in the revenue receipts for sale of country liquor shops in Poona District auctioned during the last three days. There has also been a big drop in the prices fetched by opium shops. Against this ganja shops showed a slight increase.

The figures were:—Liquor shops Rs. 3,24,265 against Rs. 3,268.00 last year; opium Rs. 1,82,845 against Rs. 2,08,650.

Thirtyseven out of a total of 41 shops have been sold; tenders have been called for the remaining four three of which are large ones in Poona and Kirkee Cantonments. There was no picketing.—A. P.

RAINFALL IN INDIA.

POONA, Feb. 26.

There has been local rain in North Madras Coast and Madras Deccan with a few falls in south-east Madras. The western disturbance has caused a few light showers in north Baluchistan and lies this morning as a low pressure area over upper Sind and the south-west Punjab.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Coimbatore one inch, Anantapur three-quarters; Salem, Coonoor, Kodaikanal a-half; Vellore, Kurnool, Cocanada a-quarter.

Forecast:—Scattered thundershowers will occur in Madras Presidency, Mysore and south Deccan.—A.P.

INTERNATIONAL RUGGER

Ireland To Play With Scotland

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Ireland and Scotland, who have yet to score their first victory, will meet at Murrayfield on Saturday and the match may decide the destination of the "Wooden Spoon".

Following their defeat by Wales, Scotland's team has been drastically changed. Hutton the fullback Emslie and Nelson, the halfbacks, Foster and Walker, the forwards, are coming in, in the place of Lawther, Logan, Lind, Roughead and Graham, But Hutton is the only new cap.

Ireland have re-introduced Paul Murray at scrum-half and have brought in Crowe. One place in the pack remains unfilled.

The teams are:—

Scotland: Hutton (Dunfermline); Simmers (Glasgow Academicals); Stalairford (Services); Wood (Gala); Ian Smith (London Scots); Emslie (Royal High School); Nelson (Glasgow Academicals); Allan (Melrose); Foster (Hawick); Mackintosh (West of Scotland); Stewart (Stewarts College); Walker (Birkenheads); Beattie (Hawick); Watels (London Scots) and Welsh (Hawick).

Ireland: Morris (Bective); Lightfoot (Lansdowne); Crowe (Landsdowne); Hunt (Army) Waide (North Ireland); O'Davy (Landsdowne); Murray (Wanderers); Beamish (Air Force); Farrel (Bective); Murphy (Cork); Pike (Landsdowne) Ross (Queens); Dunnet (Landsdowne); Siggins (belfast); and another.

CO-OPERATORS IN CONCLAVE

Tentative Non-Official Scheme To Adjust Work

The Central Board of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative institute took a lead, and succeeded in having a meeting of all prominent Co-operators in the City and Suburbs, under the presidentship of Prof. V. G. Kale on Saturday last at the Institute Office, to consider the question of Co-ordination work, necessity of pooling down the resources in view of the Financial stringency and to amalgamate if possible the work of all the branches in the City.

Prominent Co-operators gave their views on the different sides of the question relating to the non-official work, and the meeting adopted tentatively a working scheme to be arrived at by some adjustment in the present work, which is to be sent to all the District Co-operative Institutes in the City and Suburbs, for their opinion.

PAST YEAR'S SATYAGRAHA CONVICTIONS

Mr. Emerson On Bengal's Record

FINANCE SECRETARY ON GOLD EXPORTS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25.

The Council of State opened its winter session to-day Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith presiding. The Nawab of Chattari, P. W. Murphy, A. F L Brayne and T G Russel all officials were sworn in.

PAST YEAR'S CONVICTIONS.

Mr Emerson informed Mushir Husain Kidwai that there was no classification of prisoners as political offenders and therefore could not say how many such offenders had gone to jail in each province in the last three years. But he placed on the table the figures of convictions during the civil disobedience movement of 1930-31 upto 28th March 1931. These were: Madras 4314, Bombay 11222, Bengal 12285, United Provinces 9378, Punjab 3777, Burma nil, Bihar and Orissa 12162, Central Provinces 4093, Assam 1158 N. W. F. Province 927, Coorg nine and Delhi 1173.

13 TERRORIST OUTRAGES.

Mr. Emerson further informed Mr. Kidwai that during 12 months ending 31st January this year there were thirteen terrorist outrages with fatal results of which six were in Bengal and none on the Frontier.

GOLD EXPORTS FROM INDIA.

Mr. Brayne, Finance Secretary, informed the same member that the total value of gold exported since the abandonment of gold standard was 49 crores. Distribution from first October to 31st December last was as follows:—

To United Kingdom 24.6 crores.

To other countries 10.8 crores.

Practically all the gold originally consigned from India to England had been re-exported to other countries.

KASHMIR CONVICTIONS.

Mr. Emerson informed Mr. Kidwai again that 103 persons had been jailed till 20th February this year in connection with the Kashmir agitation.

Mr. Russel in the course of his reply to questions by Mr. J. C. Banerjee relating to railways promised to communicate certain information to him. Syed Hosain Imam demanded that an answer be laid on the table of the Council with a view to facilitating the putting of supplementary questions. He further desired a ruling from the Chair as regards sending information to members instead of laying it on the table.

The president said that his attention had been drawn to the remarks made in the Assembly. He would consider the point and let the member have a ruling.

TRIBUTES TO LATE SIR M. CHAFI'S MEMORY.

Sir B. L. Mitter, Leader of the House referred to Sir Mahomed Shafi's death and said that the country had lost one of the outstanding leaders of public opinion whose services could have been of great value at a time when the future constitution was engaging serious consideration. Sir Mahomed Shafi was a great gentleman and a warmhearted friend.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, Sardar Charanjit Sigh and Mr. Khaparde added personal tributes of respect.

The President associated himself with the tributes and re-called his close contact with the deceased for many long years. He promised to communicate to the family of the deceased the Council's expression of sorrow and sympathy.

CHAIRMEN OF COUNCIL.

A message from the Viceroy was then read nominating Sir H. Brown, Ramsarandas, Chivdevsingh Uberoi and Khaparde as Chairmen of the Council for the current session.

Another message was read fixing 7th March for presentation and 11th March for general discussion of the general budget.

The law member introduced a bill amending the Civil procedure Code laying down procedure in various Indian High Courts in the matter of taking evidence for foreign tribunals in civil and commercial matters.

ROAD AND EMIGRATION COMMITTEES.

Sir B. L. Mitter's motion and Mr. Shillidy's motion for election of four non-official members to the Imigration Committee and three members to Road Committee were agreed to.

Mr. Russell next presented the Railway Budget.

ADJOURNED TO SATURDAY.

Before adjourning the sitting till Saturday when general discussion will take place on the Railway Budget the president offered congratulations to Sir B. L. Mitter and Sir John Thompson on receiving the title of K. C. S. I and Mr Shillidy on receiving C I E He also offered congratulations to Sardar Shivdev Singh Uberoi on his appointment as member of the India Council.—A. P

AIRMAN IN ASSAULT CHARGE

Discharged Under First Offenders' Act

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 25.

When Mr. Mollison, the record-holding airman, appeared at Marylebone Police Court, on a charge of assaulting a Bayswater porter, named Ward, he said that he was bidding goodnight outside some premises to two ladies of position and title, when the prosecutor came out, put his hand on his shoulder and said aggressively: "Take these two bitches out of here." Mr. Mollison thereupon struck him in the face.

The hospital doctor strongly discounted the suggestion that Ward had lost his sight. The police Inspector described the complainant's statement unfavourably.

The Magistrate said that Mr. Mollison had no right to strike Ward but he would be discharged under the First Offenders' Act.

FUNERAL OF MR. EDGAR WALLACE

Huge Crowd Pays Last Respects

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The press, stage and turf were represented at the funeral of Mr. Edgar Wallace at Little Marlow, Buckinghamshire, where the novelist had his country home. A mile-long road from his house to the Church was lined with people. The remains were enclosed in a solid bronze casket.

Many wreaths included one from "Rass Prince of Honolulu", a popular racing tipster who was wearing a fantastic full-race course regalia including head-dress of feathers with inscription: "All are equal on the Turf and under the Turf".

NATIONAL STUD NOT TO BE SOLD

Mr. N. Chamberlain's Announcement In Commons

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The National Stud, containing famous bloodstock which was established through the generosity of Lord Wavertree during the War will not be sold for the present. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced in the House of Commons that the Stud would be retained for the present, but might be reconsidered later.

While the Minister of Agriculture, Sir Jhn Gilmour admitted that for many years past the Stud had shewn a profit, bad luck had removed both of Captain Reggie Sassoon's entries from the Grand National, as following the death of West Indies in the course of a race at Newbury on 21st January, the only other entry, Smoky Moke, was scratched probably owing to the fact that Captain Sassoon, who hoped to ride Smoky Moke, had himself recently sustained an injury while training and was unlikely to ride again this season.

News In Brief

Calcutta—Seven Congressmen were sentenced on Thursday, four at the Jorabagan Courts and three at Alipore to rigorous imprisonment varying from four to six months for offences in connection with the civil disobedience movement.—A. P.

A joint enquiry into the cause of the derailment of the Bangalore Express last week held by the Distdict Officers and the Sub-divisional Magistrate at Mundakarayapuram station found that the accident was caused by the deliberate and malicious movements of points by a cabinman named Kuppuswami.—A. P.

Bangalore—The Mysore Government Secretariat was closed on Thursday as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer (54), member of the Maharaja's Executive Council who died this morning. After a brilliant scholastic record in British India Mr. Iver joined the Mysore Service in 1897 and filled important places of trust and administrative ability.—A. P.

Calcutta—The Chairman and members of the Indian Franchise Committee left on Thursday for Madras by a special train. A. P.

REVISION PETITION SUCCEEDS

Congress Workers' Sentences Reduced

LAHORE BAR'S MOVE

LAHORE, Feb. 25.

Nine Congress workers including the daughter-in-law and daughter of the late Sir Lala Gangaram and wife of Jang Bahadur, Assistant Editor, "Tribune" who were arrested from a procession on the 23rd January and sentenced early this month to four months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 each have been released by the High Court their sentences having been reduced to the period already undergone.

The revision petition was filed by the High Court Bar Association.—A.P.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Quiloa; Hamilton; Java.
Iyo Maru; Ito; Kobe.
Alipore; Lyndon; Kobe.
Narkunda, Cudez, Sydney.
Ranchi; Brooks; London.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

British Sovereign, Smith, Abadan.
Narkunda, Cudiz; London.

LOADING.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Steamer Iyo Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Jaladuta for Rangoon.
Steamer Aungban for Rangoon.
Steamer Jalaputra for Calcutta.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

S.S. Narkunda:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's English mail steamer "Narkunda" will sail to-day from Bellard Pier Station at about (1 P.M.) for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Karagola:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's mail steamer "Karagola", is expected to arrive here to-day at about (1 A.M.) from Durban with mails, a general cargo and 360 passengers.

S.S. Alipore:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's steamer "Alipore," arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. Quilon:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer "Quilon" arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. Iyo Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer "Iyo Maru", arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. British Sovereign:—The A. P. O. Coy's steamer "British Sovereign", sailed yesterday for Abadan, with ballast.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

	1931-32	1930-31
F. P. Bales.		
Receipts to date		
25-2-32	8272000	7836000
Receipts Yesterday		
25-2-32	19000	20000
Exports to date		
25-2-32	5696000	4928000
Stock at Ports		
19-2-32	4810000	4025000
Stock Interior Towns		
19-2-32	2080000	1567000
Stock Liverpool		
19-2-32	834000	1098000
Visible Supply		
19-2-32	9420000	7771000
Quantity in Sight		
19-2-32	12398000	11445000
Quantity out of Sight		
19-2-32	8189000	6762000

BOMBAY PRODUCE.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

	Bales.
Khandesh	945
Central India	863
Barsi/Nugger	455
Hyderabad/Gaorani	211
Berar	1,903
Central Provinces	1,160
Dholiera	692
Rajputana	226
Sind-Punjab	874
Broach	1,220
Compta/Dharwar	114
Westerns/Northerns	305
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	18
Persians	50
Americans	5,350
Comilla, Burmah & Other Sorts	100
Cotton	14,486 Cwts.
Wheat	19,815
Linseed	2,170
Rape Rai & Mustardseeds	4,451
Gingellyseeds	2,666
Poppyseeds	132
Groundnuts	21,316
Castorseeds	5,386
Rice	14,741
Myrabollams	4,157 Tons.
Coal	807

SHARE BAZAR

SUDDEN COLLAPLE IN SIMPLEX SHARES

Bombay, Feb. 26.

MILL SHARES OPEN STEADY —VARIOUS RUMOURS ABOUT SIMPLEX MILLS—SHARP DECLINE IN PRICE—HEAVY SELLING—GENERAL FEELING BETTER.

The share market opened steady and there was a fair amount of business. As a result of decrease in the Bank Rate there was better feeling with increased demand. Most of the shares registered some rise but Simplex Mill shares recorded sudden collapse in values. There was heavy selling pressure on various unfounded rumours. Several operators are anxious about the future of this mill and sold out their holdings. Simplex Mill shares were sold at Rs. 45/ a

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, February 26.

Bombay Dyeing 673, 72, 74, 73.
Century 215, 13, 15, 13.
Colaba 72.
Crescent 51.
Fazul 306, 5, 8, 7.
Indore 322, 27.
Madhowji 10-8.
Nagpur 271, 68, 71, 70.
New Great 138, 40, 38-2.
Pearl 181, 80, 81, 80.
Simplex 43, 23, 31, 30.
Swadeshi 202.
Burma 331, 28, 30, 29.
Hydro 116.
Tram 103-12, 4-1.
Deff. 287.
Ord. 25-2, 24-14, 8.
Bundi 14-2.
Indian 175, 78.
Katni 150-10.
Alcock 90, 95.

the opening but heavy selling pressure depressed prices to Rs. 25/. At this low level there was some demand and prices rallied to Rs. 30/ Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 672/8 and after fluctuating within a narrow range closed at the opening level. Fazals opened at Rs. 305/ and closed at Rs. 307/8. Some old bulls are reported selling out their holdings with a view to have a broad market. Bombay Tram shares were steady and there was some enquiry for Bombay Burma shares. Tata Steel shares ruled quiet but steady.

Government Securities ruled quiet on long liquidation. 3-1/2 per cent. opened at Rs. 61-1/2 and declined to Rs. 60/6.

The last day for squaring up upon business of March settlement is Monday the 29th inst.

MILLS.

	Bombay, Feb. 26.
100 Ahm. Advance	272/8
50 Apollo	0/14/0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	58-12
250 Bom. Dyeing	673/12
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	213/12
500 Central India P.	415
100 Central India	270
100 Colaba	72/8
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	51/14
250 Currim.	30
250 David	90
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	25
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0/6/6
100 Elphinstone P.	20/12
100 Elphinstone	3
260 Fazulbhoy	307/8
100 Finlay	82/8
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	101/4
1000 Hindustar	1275
100 Indore Malwa	327/8
250 Jamshed	4
50 Kastoorchand	7
100 Khatau	85
100 Kohinoor	126/4
250 Laxmi	710
100 Madhowji	10-8
250 Madras United	200
1000 Maneckji Petit	700-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	15
1000 Morarji	310
50 Mysore	102-8
200 New Great P.	110
200 New Great	138/2
100 New City	44-6
250 Pabani	83/12
250 Pearl	180
100 Phoenix	278-12
10 Premier	1/4
100 Shapurji	5
1000 Sholapur	1450
250 Simplex	30
100 Swan	55
100 Swadesi	202-8
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	18
500 Vishnu P.	505
500 Vishnu	1100
1000 Western	722-8
BANKS.	
100-50 Baroda	62
50-25 Central	14-12
£10-5 Eastern	97/8
500 Imperial	1000
500-125 Imperial Contr.	243-12
100-50 India	36
5 Union	3-1-6
CEMENT.	
10 Bundi	14-2
70 Gwalior	52-8
250 Indian	178-2
100 Katni 1st P.	98/8
100 Katni 2nd P.	101
40 Katni Def.	510
100 Katni	150-10
10 Punjab P.	8-14
10 Punjab	7/10
100 Shahabad	178-12
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	7-3
15 Jupiter	7
15 New India	16-12
250 Oriental	1520
10 Vulcan	5
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	105
1000 Andhra Valley P.	741-4
100 Andhra Val.	7/10
50 Bom. Tram P.	63xd.
50 Bom. Tram	104-1
100 Tata Hydro P.	101/4
100 Tata Hydro	113-4
1000 Tata Power P.	1040
1000 Tata Power	408-12
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	665xd.
100 Amritsar Patti	85
100 Central Province	69-4
100 Dho. Barramati	74/8
100 Guzrat	42
100 Mandra Bhon.	52-8
500 Tapti Valey	500
MINING.	
10 Central India	0/4
10 Shivrajpur	13-4
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	110
150 Tata Steel 2 P.	45-8
30 Tata Steel D.	287-8
75 Tata Steel	24-8
MISCELANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	95-10
250 Bom. Steam P.	190
250 Bom. Steam	175
50 Bom. Telephone	43
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2/13/6
125 Bom. Burma Old	329/6
50 Bom. Burma New	113 5
100 Ind. Bleaching	136/14
15 Scindia	7-6
3½ per cent Government Paper	60/10
6 p.c. 1945/55 Tax Free	97

LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE

More Enquiry From India But No Business

(By Mail).

A well-known Liverpool firm in the course of their report state:—

Eleven mills in Burnley are completely stopped owing to the more-loom-per-weaver dispute, though in many others the operatives have disregarded the instructions of the Union leaders and are working six or eight looms. The strike policy of the Trade Union has broken down completely.

CLOTH.

A lot of enquiry is still coming over, and there is no doubt that Indian dealers are showing much more interest in Lancashire goods. At the same time, offers are very low and only a small amount of the enquiry results in actual business. Some of the cloth that is wanted is in styles that have not been manufactured in Lancashire for several years. Calcutta has been offering for Dhonties, and Madras has booked light bleaching cloths. The Continent has booked some fine cloth, and the home trade has again been more active.

The hostilities at Shanghai have resulted in a complete closing down of that market and the shutting of the port. This is having a serious effect on many Lancashire firms, and is likely to lead to the stoppage of a large number of looms.

YARN.

The strike at Burnley has had the effect of limiting the demand for yarn, though even before the stoppage spinners found the offtake very poor, and margins have been getting worse and worse for some weeks. Strong complaints are again being heard about price cutting, and some mills have been under-selling for immediate cash. Some demand has been met with for two-fold yarns, which are normally supplied by Japanese mills in Shanghai.

The stock-taking returns published last month show a healthier position in the spinning trade as a result of the past six months working. The suspension of the gold standard gave a fillip to the industry, and while the trouble in China and in India is now having its repercussion in Lancashire, it is pleasing to note that in cases of companies which made losses during the half year, the amount, with few exceptions, is less than in the previous half year, while more companies have got on a profit-making basis.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

Sellers Holding Back

London, Feb. 24.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. report:—During the past week the London silver market has shown a firmish tendency, with sellers being disposed to hold back in view of the situation in Shanghai. Buying for the Continent and China bear covering caused prices to advance steadily. America has been inclined to work moderately both ways but the Indian Bazaars have not been active. The market has a steady appearance for the moment but it is likely to be influenced largely by the developments in the Far East.—Reuter.

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ITS INCONVENIENCE

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And in many other ways during every day life, those suffering from Obesity, through their enforced inactivity, are unable to extract the full enjoyment of life Re. 1-12-0 a bottle.

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"The Heart Of The Storm"

IN UNHAPPY AUSTRIA

Mr. Bruce Bliven writes in the "New Republic", New York:—York:—

In full crisis.—I thought that Berlin was the saddest place in Europe, until I got to Vienna. Bad as Berlin is, one at least has the feeling that it is the capital of a country which could once again be made a going concern; if France would only take her knife from German Michael's throat, restoration would be possible, though certainly far from easy. But Vienna is a museum piece. It is the capital of an empire which no longer exists and can never be reconstituted. Sensible people do not regret the passing of that empire, and there can be very few mad enough to attempt its restoration; but these facts do not alter the appalling predicament of several million people who, even when times were good in the rest of the world, were unable to make a living in the economic monstrosity, the 'head without a body", which is Austria to-day. Their predicament may be no worse, but it seems so when it is compared with the charming, happy-go-luck existence once enjoyed by so many of the inhabitants of the unsually lovely city which is their capital.

VIENNA'S MISERY.

To-day, fear stalks the streets of Vienna. It is hard to say whether the crisis is worse here or in Budapest, but one place or the other must certainly be awarded the unhappy honour of being at the very heart of Europe's storm. Just as last summer's debacle, so tardily halted by the Hoover-moratorium, began with the collapse of the Credit Anstalt, a huge Austrian bank, so the experts in a dozen capitals expect that this winter's slide to ruin may begin here on the banks of the Danube. Austria's currency is inadequately secured, and as in other European countries, a flight of capital is in progress and the measures employed to halt it are of little avail. These measures, and others foolishly imposed as part of the pandemic contagion of chauvinism, are proving a terrific handicap to foreign trade both import and export. There is a dreadful and increasing burden of unemployment; and while the workless are not treated with the wretched cruelty which is meted out to them in the United States (alone in the entire world) and are aided as a matter of right and not of charity, their lot is unhappy enough. Everyone knows about Vienna's great blocks of municipal apartment houses, which are let at absurdly low rentals; but not everyone knows that in order even to get on the long waiting list, one must qualify as being desperately poor. There are all too many—not to say the whole population—who can meet this requirement.

Yet with it all, the people of Vienna retain their courage. Indeed, no European country, however deeply distressed, which I have visited is one-half so gloomy as was the United States in the early autumn of 1931. My countrymen not only holler before they're hurt, but during the process and long afterwards. Europe has been through so much misery in the past thirteen years that it has learned to shrug its shoulders over happenings which to Americans would seem a combination of the Flood, Armageddon and whatever it was that afflicted Job. Vienna still strolls on the Ringstrasse, still throngs the coffee houses for free newspapers and freer conversation, continues to go nightly to opera and operetta. Said a wise Viennese to me: Tell an inhabitant of this city that Austrian soldiers cannot fight, or that Austrian diplomats are a pack of cringing curs, and he is likely to shrug his shoulders with indifference. But suggest that Vienna is not the musical centre of the world, and you will immediately find yourself with a war on your hands.

AUSTRIA SURRENDS.

Diplomats with whom I talked in Vienna told me with the greatest freedom that the events of the past few months had detached their country from Germany and had put her, however reluctantly, at the tail of the French cart. They considered the Austro-German customs union of course completely dead, and the Anschluss—the union with Germany—postponed for at least a generation. "What can we do?" they asked, and then repeated, in striking fashion, what I had heard in Berlin. "France has all the power, and intends to use it solely for her own aggrandizement. Germany is at last defeated and hopeless. For years, she has been counting on aid from Great Britain or the United States, hoping that these countries would intervene and compel France to be reasonable. England and America have not the power, even if they had the will, to help. We must take from France such terms as we can get. If they are hard terms, so much the worse for us." When I suggested, perhaps with American optimism, that with the next election France may move to the Left and the new government may of its own accord take a more reasonable position, they shook their heads sadly and smiled. We have been here in Central Europe for a long time, they said in effect, but we have yet to see any government, whatever its supposed political theories, which acts other than in accordance with "Realpolitik". A French government of the Left which tried to be really friendly to Germany and Austria would find itself promptly thrown out.

PATRONISING PRUSSIA.

Perhaps it was due to the chance selection of individuals to be interviewed, but I got a strong impression from several Austrians that they were not now, and never had been, enthusiastic over the idea of throwing in their lot with Germany. That, they said scornfully, was just something the politicians worked up for the advancement of their own careers. It might aid Austria's economic position in the long run, but who could get excited about joining a country in such a plight as Germany's present one? Anyhow, Germany is dominated by Prussia, and no loyal Viennese thinks every highly of the Prussians. This is probably in part due to religious differences—the Austrians are good Catholics—but the explanation most frequently heard was based on quite different reasons. Vienna, my friends explained, is the real centre of Germanic culture. It was a flourishing city (with Marcus Aurelius as one of its inhabitants) two millenni ago when the Prussians were still hiding behind the trees in the great northern forests.

PARALYSED INDUSTRY.

Austria is like other European countries, terror-stricken lest its currency should again go to pieces as it did in those dreadful days nine years ago. Hence it puts elaborate restrictions on the export of money, even when that export is part of the process of foreign trade. No one is allowed to leave Austria with more than about dollars 50 in cash, although this rule is tacitly ignored for the benefit of foreign tourists, it is strictly enforced against natives. Moreover, those with deposits of money in foreign banks were some time ago required, as in Germany, to declare them to the Government, which took them over, giving Austrian schillings in exchange.

Shortly before I arrived in Vienna an incident took place which showed how this rule sometimes acts to defeat the government's purpose—assuming that purpose to include keeping the Austrians at work. A merchant in Vienna had ordered from abroad a shipment of goods, and these had arrived by sea at a French port. To get them, he was required to pay for them at this point; but under the new ruling he was not permitted to buy foreign exchange in Vienna for the purpose. These and other Austrians, had put away a nest egg of a few thousand dollars in a Swiss bank; and he now went to the authorities and revealed this fact. "Won't you," he asked, "permit me to send this money from Switzerland to France, pay for my goods and import them into Austria? People need them, I shall make a profit, and bringing them in and selling them will give employment to Austrians."

To which the government replied: "Thank you for telling us about your money in Switzerland We ought to put you in prison for not notifying us sooner, but we are soft-hearted. We shall merely take it over, paying you the equivalent in schillings, and you certainly may not send this sum to France to pay for your goods."

These restrictions, plus the new and greatly increased tariffs, have brought Austria's foreign trade almost to a standstill. In some cases, shopkeepers who carry imported goods are selling off their present stock without making any plans for replenishing their shelves. Persons who have recently crossed the Hungarian frontier tell me that the new difficulties

(Continued on Page 12)

CLERICAL HOUSING COLONIES

Move To Start Loan Scholarship Societies

At a meeting held at Gamdevi Sunday last under the presidentship of Mr. J. S. Kadri, Retired Educational Inspector Bombay Presidency, Mr. Framji Billa, explained in detail the benefits of the "Municipal Medical Relief and Clerical Housing Colonies", as outlined by Mr. Meyer Nissim, ex-President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, it being a most suitable scheme for the lower-middle-class employees drawing a salary of less than Rs. 100 per month.

Mr. Billa, referred to the services rendered by Mr. Nissim to promote "Rent-Redemption" and "Tenant-ownership" schemes, by moving a resolution in the Corporation meeting, recently for amending the existing Municipal Act through the Bombay Government, in order to enable the Municipality to grant loans to middle class tenants for erecting residential buildings on Municipal Land.

ADVANTAGES TO CLERKS.

Mr. Narayanrao Kulkarni, explained the advantages of "Rent Redemption Housing Scheme" for the benefit of employees drawing a salary of less than Rs. 150 per month and of "Tenant Ownership Scheme" for higher graded employees serving in the Municipality, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, the G.I.P. and the B.B. and C.I. Railway offices as well as in commercial, banking, industrial and insurance firms in Bombay, where the "Provident Fund System" was in force, as the Provident Fund Loan Scheme was most beneficial to the employers as well as to the employees, in that the repayment of this loan at 10 per cent of the employee's pay, could be utilised for the payment of the "Tenants' Life Insurance premium to make up the balance of the Building Loan from the Municipality.

"OOAN SCHOLARSHIP SOCIETIES."

Mr. Kulkarni explained the advantages of starting the Loan Scholarship Educational Societies, the working system of which, was officially approved of by Mr. R. B. Ewbank, after discussion on the subject, on several occasions, in July 1914, when he was the Registrar of Co-operative Societies; and also "Students' Book-Depot" and "Industrial Co-operative Stores" for giving practical training to collegians, in the commercial subjects, by inaugurating at an early date the "Students' Educational Development and Municipal Co-operative Institute."

The President, said that the "Loan Scholarship Educational Scheme" would certainly, benefit a large number of helpless students of the Presidency, without causing any financial loss to the Bombay Government; and so, he would render every help to Mr. Kulkarni to inaugurate and to develop this movement in India.

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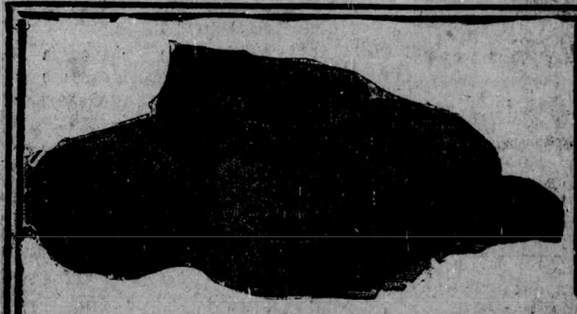
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"THE HEART OF THE STORM"

(Continued From Previous Page.)

imposed on trade are reflected in absurdly high prices for food on the Austrian side, and absurdly low ones in Hungary, which used to be her neighbour's grocery store and butcher shop. This is true despite the partial failure of Hungary's wheat this autumn and the certainty that she has not enough food to keep her population alive through the winter.

EVERYTHING BUT AN ORCHESTRA.

"There will be another "putsch" (attempted revolution) day after to-morrow", said an American journalist to me.

"Really? How do you know?"

"Oh, everyone knows. It's supposed to be secret, but these things get around. It's too big a fact to be shared by so many people without leaks. To-morrow it will be in the Vienna newspapers, and that may frighten the Heimwear off for awhile. I hope it does. To cover the "putsch", we have to go down to Styria, near the Hungarian border. There used to be a very good train, with a wagon-resturant, leaving at just the right hour in the morning—the "putsch" train, everyone called it. But the Austrian state railways are trying to economize, and have taken it off".

The American journalist was wrong this time, as it happened. Forty-eight hours passed, and there was no uprising of the Austrian Fascists. Nevertheless, it is still an imminent peril. Two months earlier, it will be remembered there was an attempted Fascist revolution in Austria, which lasted just one day. The revolutionists were so inept that they did not even have sense enough to seize the telephone exchanges, the first objective in every modern coup d'etat". Even so, they might easily have won; their failure was chiefly due to mixed signals because of which some districts rose prematurely. And they are so strong that the government does not dare punish their leaders by anything more than a couple of sharp growls. They constitute, in fact, as grave a menace to Austria as Hitler does to Germany, and one which is almost exactly similar.

NATIONAL PLANNING —FOR WHAT?—

In Russia the Communists told me, what I had expected to hear, that planning is impossible in the capitalistic world. The law of laissez-faire, they said, is the law of the jungle. Planning means the suppression, perhaps the abolition, of everything that capitalism lives by. Capitalism will continue on its old lines until it goes altogether smash.

I thought of the Russians when I observed what national planning has done recently in Central Europe. While it is of course unfair to identify such planning with what is advocated now in the United States, it is true that such Central European national planning as has been put into effect in the past year has without exception been harmful in its effects upon economic life. Everyone knows that what Europe needs is a rapid reduction of tariffs looking toward eventual free trade. Instead, she is building customs barriers which are higher and higher, and impeding the flow of goods by all the other hindrances which I have mentioned. The governments whose credit is insecure come to look upon money, not as a medium of exchange whose purpose is to facilitate trade, but as an end in itself, to be hoarded. In hoarding it, they are running a serious risk of starving their peoples to death.

A VIENNA NOCTURNE.

With all their troubles, as I have suggested, the Austrians manage to keep cheerful. Their favourite saying is the remark of the statesman who observed: "Austria's position is desperate—but not serious," meaning, "What's one more crisis on top of so many others?"

Quite the oldest evening I have had here was when a group of friends took me to a beer-cellar for dinner (beginning about 11 p.m.) We were mostly Austrian and American journalists; the beer-cellar was low-ceiled, smoky, full of the clatter of dishes, and cursed intermittently by terrific blasts of noise from a pseudo-peasant brass band. The expert observers present shouted across the table at one another, telling doleful news casually, between deep draughts of pale beer. Two of them had attended the Central European monetary conference and reported that it had been a flat failure. No country would trust any other; Austria was least amenable of all. The expert on Hungary, who had just come back from Budapest, reported that conditions there were worse than at any time since the War. The band blared on; the smoke grew heavier. The probability of another attempted revolution in Austria that week was considered opinion seemed about equally divided as to whether it would come now or later. The beer disappeared with the customary rapidity and the sweating waiter was kept on the run, bringing more. He hooked all his ten fingers through the glass handles of the steins, and carried six or eight at a time. It was agreed around the table that the chances were perhaps, two in five that there would be another general European war, two in five that the economic system would cave in, with results about like those in the inflation of '23, one in five that things would be patched up for the present by the French.

At last the rotund little Austrian journalist who knows more about Central Europe than any two diplomats you can name, smothered a yawn and glanced at his watch. "Well", he said, "collapse of capitalist civilisation or not, I'm going to bed." With the usual amiable bickerings about the bill, we trooped up the stairs and out into the quiet early morning street. Behind us, the band could still be heard faintly; and overhead was a sky full of stars, their glory fading slowly in preparation for a new day.

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BRITISH BIBLE SOCIETY

Activities During 1931

The following is the 113th report of the British Bible Society which was placed at the annual meeting held on Wednesday in the Wilson College Hall under the chairmanship of Rev. J. Mackenzie, Vice-Chancellor:—

During 1931 the work of the Auxiliary was carried on under more peaceful conditions than those prevailing in the previous year. Increased efforts were made to take advantage of opportunities afforded for the furtherance of our cause and in several instances Colportage was undertaken in new localities. The reintroduction of pice Gospels in the vernaculars towards the close of the year gave much satisfaction to Colporteurs and Missions workers generally and there is every expectation that considerable increases in our circulation will result from this important concession.

The political truce under the Irwin-Gandhi Pact cleared the way for steady work during the year and great hopes centred in the Round Table Conference which took place later. As we write this report, however, anti-Government propaganda with threats of the renewal of civil disobedience by the Congress, have compelled Government to adopt stern measures and already many of the Congress leaders, including Mr. Gandhi, are in jail again.

AN OUTSTANDING EVENT.

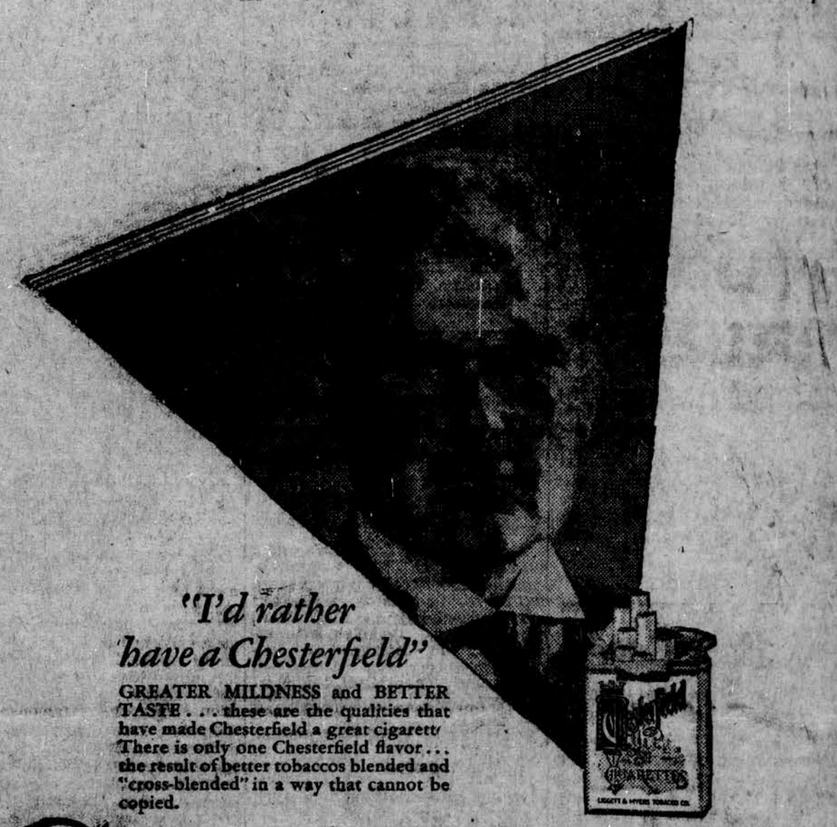
An outstanding event in the history of Missions was the visit of the Commission on Christian Higher Education in India, better known as the Lindsay Commission, and the issue of its report. Another document of very great significance recently published is the report of the Whitley Commission on Industrialism in India. The light shed by these important volumes and the recommendations laid down are certain to produce far-reaching results in the particular departments of life which these Commissions were called upon to deal with.

Evidence is not lacking that before very long the Church in India will undertake an all-India Evangelistic Campaign and many of its members are seeking the necessary outpouring of the Spirit of God in preparation for this advance.

SECRETARY'S TOURS.

The Secretary was able to undertake four tours during the year holding meetings of an encouraging nature at Dohad, Jhalod, Godhra, Surat, Ellichpur, Amraoti, Akola, Bhusawal, Kolhapur, Islampur, Sangli, Miraj, Poona and Lonavla. Advantage was taken of these visits to meet Colporteurs and to study the conditions for such effort.

Services in the interests of the Society were also held in several Churches in Bombay.



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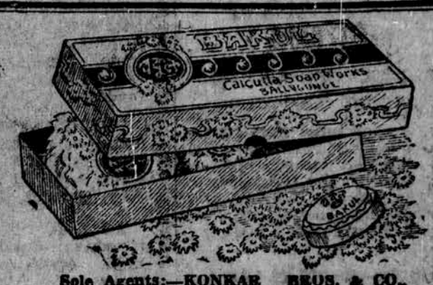
Gives the charming fragrance of the Bakul flower to your BATH.



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Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GREY, Manager.

UTILISE NATIONAL RESOURCES

Need For Engineering Education

MR. JWALA PRASAD'S ADVICE TO INDIAN ENGINEERS

The following are full extracts from Mr. Jwala Prasad's presidential address at the session of Institution of Engineers, held a few days ago at Lucknow:—

We are meeting this time at the threshold of a year pregnant with potentialities. The atmosphere is surcharged with a feeling of instability while an engineer is always at work to secure stability. When others agitate, engineers cogitate. They are none the less patriots but their work consists in material creation, ever beneficent, frequently economic, necessarily accurate and never irresponsible. This specification of their calling naturally developes special qualities that are appreciable assets in the service of Mother India. Modes of expression and action may differ but if the energies and thoughts of various groups converge on the single focus of patriotism, the future of a country must assuredly be bright. Though all must serve, each should serve where he can serve best.

Where then is the place of the Indian engineer in the present evolutionary stage of his country. Turn where one may, the entire length and breadth of India exhibit more extensively and intensively the work of combined constructive effort in this profession than in any other. This he has to take over and to supplement so as to keep himself abreast of other nations. I hold that this Institution of Engineers was founded to make us self-sufficient in the domain of engineering, to help this country to rise to its proper level in all that is visible; and to make its own contribution in the various branches of this beneficent profession. If this is correct the Indian engineers have before them a life of loving labour, earnest devotion, acute observation and searching research which will give their European confreres the supreme satisfaction that the results of their genius and labour will be in safe and sympathetic charge.

ENGINEERING EDUCATION.

To achieve this consummation engineering education in all its branches should be recast on national lines under the advice and guidance of this premier institution. Young though it is, it represents and should represent all that is best in the profession in this country, and untrammelled by any other considerations than those of purely professional interest, it is undoubtedly the best agency to co-ordinate action to fix standards and to accelerate engineering education in the various provinces of this vast country. We have Arts Universities in all provinces and in this province more than in any other. The engineering and other professional colleges have been fighting shy of amalgamation with them for fear of being swamped. May I suggest the formation of an all-India Engineering and Industrial University wherein all the engineering and industrial forces should co-operate in training the youth for the material and economical uplift of their country? Incompatible though this suggestion may be with provincial autonomy so much in the air, it is the only feasible proposal till such time as each province has advanced enough to possess an Engineering and Industrial University of its own. We may be good irrigation, building or railway engineers but we are yet far behind in other important branches such as marine, agricultural, aerial, military, electrical and mechanical engineering. Adequate training in these branches is impossible without thorough workshop training which in its turn depends upon well equipped and varied works of manufacture. Hence the importance of industrial co-operation. Be it remembered that only about 40 years ago the whole of Upper and Central India used to be fed by a single Arts University. The railway engineering is already an all India subject, industrial activities differ widely and separate provincial efforts are not likely to be efficient at present. In this scheme every province will specialise in the branch for which owing to its surroundings, traditions and previous development it is best fitted so that maximum of results may be achieved with the means now at our disposal. Time will later surely come when all the provinces will be self sufficient to vie with each other in industrial and engineering education and research.

INDIA'S RESOURCES.

Looking at the present financial distress the enormous mass of ill-kept human material, the immense cultureable area and the vast geological and mineralogical resources, what can bring peace and prosperity better than an economical renaissance of India with cordial co-operation and mutual trust of the landlord and the tiller, of the capital and labour, of the practical engineer and the enterprising industrialist. The higher must live for the lower and the lower must love and serve the higher that lives for him. This is the principle of right that brings happiness, not the contest of rights that keeps people in perpetual perplexity.

That immense resources, both animate and inanimate, lie dormant none can deny, that when mobilised they must make a marked impression on the economical aspect of the world is as clear as daylight. The work before the Indian engineers is therefore, huge and glorious. If they are in earnest to work for the Mother that gave them birth, they must have inspiration, imagination, reflection, proportion, indomitable will and incessant effort. No other class has such a magnificent and far reaching mission before it; we should see that no other class excells them in sacrifice and love to achieve the same.

USE OF MACHINERY.

I hear an increasing whisper that mechanical and engineering advancement is not consistent with the path of patriotism or the well being of men. Surely an all-wise Providence would not design a world in which the mind of man could not evolve with the manipulation of matter in the service of his kin. If a spiritual disquisition is permissible here and an entry into metaphysics not out of place, the human body itself must have been evolved after fervent desire, patient research and careful observation over ages, compared to which our best machines are but a poor specimen. The high place accorded to 'kala koshal' on engineering in ancient and golden India of Ramraj is illustrated by the exalted position accorded to Vishwa Karma in the Hindu Pantheon; by the construction of the famous bridge over the sea at Cape Comorin and by the flying of Rama to Ajodhya in a single day after the conquest of Lanka to save his devoted brother Bharat, if not earlier still by the cutting of the Gangotri from a wonderful glacier through disinfecting rocks and land by his great ancestor Bhagirath, before men knew how to dig a well. Some people dismiss these ideas with a sneer but be it remembered that our ancestors had a great reputation both for imaginative construction and veracity, that the Romans whose remarkable works still remain acknowledge their kinship with Indian culture and that the diggings at Sarnath, Mahendo Jaro and other places cannot otherwise be accounted for. The 'takli', the spinning wheel, the potters' wheel and the bullock wheel were in themselves the greatest engineering discoveries of their age and the modern machines are but a multiplication, an enlargement and an accentuation of the very principles illustrated in them.

It must, however, be acknowledged that machines are not an end in themselves. They are there to serve mankind and if their multiplication conflicts with the legitimate exercise of human muscles by masses of humanity or makes them helplessly dependent on irresponsible capital a halt must be called and a reorientation of outlook brought about. This country, however, is far behind such a stage, the population has not even 1 per cent the comfort it should legitimately have and an application of the material resources to give them minimum standard of life is as religious a duty as any other.

ROADS TO PROSPERITY.

Let us therefore resolve to do our best in our line, bring irrigation, power, knowledge and intelligent effort to the hovel of each cultivator so that he may raise more, earn more and use more than he does at present; build machines which we can economically build for the good of our people, prevent disease, danger, and discomfort, unearth precious material in our hills and mountains, work with our hands and think with our brains, conserve our wealth and diffuse our work, give up service considerations and render unselfish service and I hope and feel that in these efforts we shall receive cordial co-operation and sincere sympathy from our European friends whose predecessors founded this noble institution with the truest of patriotism for the country of their temporary adoption.

Gentlemen, some of you might like to know a little of my own experience in the profession. During the period of over 31 years of my professional career I was connected with irrigation, sanitation, architecture and generation of hydro-electric power. As an irrigation officer I served the Indian cultivator with the best of love, in sanitation I cleared the city of Patiala of dirty drains and disease and presented the citizens with a pure supply of drinking water, in architecture I served the Prince and the public in Patiala and the Benares University and did a little to rejuvenate the Hindu architecture to the tune of its musical soul and with the hydro-electric schemes of these provinces I aimed at promoting the agricultural and industrial interests of our people. Strenuous as these duties sometimes appeared to my friends, they were always a source of happiness and enjoyment to me till my long last devotion to the farmer transformed me into one. On the happy morn following my retirement I offer my warmest greetings to my younger friends and wish that they may enjoy their beneficent work and humble service as well as I and start on a new life with faith and hope in the service of the Mother.

Gillette's STUPENDOUS INTRODUCTORY Offer!

The most astounding razor bargain in 29 years

NEW, patented, *positive-registration* genuine Gillette Razor with 5 specially processed, super-keen, double-edged, double-service, genuine *New* Gillette Blades—FOR A LITTLE OVER THE COST OF THE BLADES ALONE.

Don't miss Gillette's Greatest Offer! Go now to your dealer and ask to see the Gillette "Good Will" Set.

It is revolutionary! It marks the greatest advance in razor design since the invention of the safety razor. Here is an entirely *New*, greatly improved genuine Gillette Razor which keeps the blade in exact alignment . . . rigid . . . so that every stroke of the wonderful, genuine *New* Gillette Blade shaves close and clean with maximum comfort!

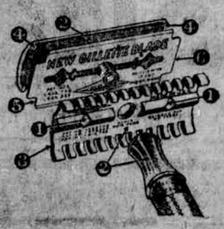
Gillette has spent vast sums to perfect this amazing new razor and blade! Now, to prove its superiority, Gillette offers the *positive-registration* Gillette Razor to you AT PRACTICALLY THE PRICE OF THE 5 BLADES ALONE.

It will pay you to throw away your old razor! It may be dented, damaged or out of alignment. Get this *New* Gillette and enjoy a lifetime of shaving luxury.

Don't wait! Quantity is limited! Time is limited! Get your "Good Will" Set today.

Genuine NEW Gillette RAZORS BLADES

NOTE THE NEW FEATURES



1 Patented positive-registration razor that assures real shaving comfort.

2 Razor and blade specially treated—resists tarnish or discolouration.

3 Channelled razor guard allows the blade to engage the beard with a full cutting edge, yet with perfect safety.

4 Reinforced razor corners prevent damage if dropped.

5 Cut-out corners of blade prevent razor pull.

6 Wonderful *New* Processed Blade with keenest, smoothest shaving edges that science can produce.

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NOTES FROM KABUL

Last year five beds were added to the Civil Hospital, Kabul, for lunatics, but this year the Ministry of Health has made a provision for a separate hospital for such persons. A suitable building which is situated in a very healthy locality, has been rented for the purpose. The Ministry has also secured doctors, compounders, stores of medicines, medical instruments, etc., for this hospital. The services of a Turkish doctor, who is an expert in mental diseases, have been requisitioned. The hospital has been duly opened and the lunatics are being treated there.

Sardar Abdul Rasul Khan, Consul General for Afghanistan, Delhi, and Agai Salahuddin Khan Seljuki, Afghan Consul, Bombay, who had been on a short visit to Kabul, have returned to their respective places.

HONESTY REWARDED.

Gulab Nur Khan, son of Muhammad Nur Khan, a resident of Zanakhel, has sent a petition to the Prime Minister informing him that he has in his possession Rs. 3,000 and two guns which he had looted during the revolution and that he is quite prepared to return the same to Government. The Prime Minister has been very much pleased with the religious faith shown by this man and has rewarded him for his honesty.

PENSIONS GRANTED.

The present Afghan Government has granted a permanent pension to the descendants of Musa Khan, Gul Khan and Husain Khan who were killed during the revolution while fighting on behalf of Government.

The death has occurred of Saiyed Ghulam Sarwar Khan, an official of Khugiyani. The deceased had a long meritorious service to his credit.—("Islah," Kabul).

ASTHMA-CURE

1. Mr. C. GOMES writes:—He suffered from severe Asthma and Breathing trouble for 7 years Dr. Kusumgar's treatment completely cured him.
2. Mrs. NAYAK, Bombay writes:—She suffered from severe Asthma for 12 years. Nothing helped her. Dr. Kusumgar's special treatment cured her in 3 weeks.

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Sole Agents in India:—

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REMEMBER
teeth are living parts of your body. They may be ill through lack of the proper nourishment—Calcium.

—but *now* you can

Cure your teeth

from within—

KALZANA, the Calcium food, is the *new* idea in the care of the teeth. For many years people thought that a clean tooth could not decay. Yet however carefully we cleaned them they always *did* decay. For your teeth are living organs of the body; they may be weak, they may be ill and underfed. Through microscopic canals they get their food {*calcium*} from the blood.

Weak teeth give continuous trouble. By taking Kalzana, the calcium food, you can make your teeth strong and white and prevent decay.

A well-known dental surgeon writes:
"Kalzana makes the teeth strong and hard and so stops tooth decay. I have often seen extraordinary results."

Keep your teeth *clean* with a dentifrice, but make them *strong* with Kalzana. Only then will you be *really* free from decay. Kalzana will make your teeth hard and healthy. Moreover, Kalzana strengthens the whole constitution and gives your whole body increased powers of resistance.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Obtainable at all Chemists & Bazars.

FOR YOUTHS OF INDIA.

Are you a SCOUT GIRL GUIDE
OR
AMBULANCE VOLUNTEER?
IF SO, TRY OUR

Khaki Drills

TWILLS AND PUGREE CLOTH
Bearing the mark

Bawasons Textile
Regd.

Fast Shades Durable and Cheap.

Try once, Use always.

BAWA PARDUMAN SINGH & SONS,
Chandra Chowk, Mulji Jetha Market,
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Also
Katra Ahluwalian, AMRITSAR.
Laxmi Cloth Market, LAHORE. &
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NewCloth Market, DELHI.
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ONE YEAR FORECAST.

If dissatisfied by false statement of inexpert and robber Jotshies, please get your future account wonderfully revealed by me in monthly details. Numerous prominent persons, including Rajas, Maharajas and Chiefs have certified my miraculous predictions. (Birth date or approximate age and time of writing required). Price Rs. 2 in English and Rs. 1-4 in Urdu and Hindi.

Money refunded if not benefitted.

DY. YOGAI SHIROMONEY,
PT. GULZARI LALL SHARMA,
Jetshi P. O. Tijara.
(Rajputana).

1330

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TONIC PILLS
BUILDS NERVES BRAIN & BOD...
...ECO. BOMBAY

NEXT SATURDAY
ALL TALKING & SINGING PRODUCTION IN
MARATHI
LANGUAGE.
BHARAT-TONE PRODUCTION

SANT SAKHUBAI
SANT SAKHUBAI
WILL COMMENCE FROM
5th MARCH 1932
ON
MAHASHIVRATRI-DAY
AT
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

INDIAN AND ALSO NON-INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES MUST CO-OPERATE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—With your permission, I should like to comment on the Insurance article by your Financial Critic in the "Bombay Chronicle" of Wednesday, 24th February. The article was headed "Why this unhealthy rivalry?" I deal with each paragraph under the same headings as those of your contributor.

Notwithstanding the remarks of your Financial Critic, I know of one important Indian Company which is willing to do, and does, give a guarantee to brokers that their business placed with the Company will not be accepted through any other source whatsoever, unless of course, the broker leaves the Company, and removes or endeavours to remove, the business elsewhere.

The statements made are perfectly correct. If, however, this is aimed at the Indian Companies, I would point out that it is impossible for Indian Companies to control brokerage unless non-Indian Companies fall into line.

At the same time, the Indian Companies themselves are by no means blameless.

Some of the smaller Indian Companies will always pay more for business than the larger Indian Companies.—They have been known to admit that they will not secure business unless they do pay a higher rate of brokerage or Sub-Agency commission.

While this attitude persists limitation of brokerage to a reasonable figure is impossible.

This, unfortunately, may be true. It is essentially against the principle of Reinsurance, however, and is regrettable.

There is not much to be gained by it in the long run, as a Company adopting such practices is invariably found out, and gradually loses its reinsurance business.

The only conclusion one can draw from your critic's remarks is that the Indian Companies have the right to dictate to the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Company as to how and where it may place its insurance business.

If one admits that the Board of the Tramway Company has the right to decide such a matter, the action of certain Indian Companies in refusing first-class business by reinsurance seems rather illogical, and not in the best interests of their shareholders.

Your critic has stated that the Indian Companies refused the business by reinsurance; it must be assumed, therefore, that he is not objecting to the said reinsurance being placed with non-Indian Companies.

The remainder of the argument is thoroughly unsound, as,—even if it be admitted that Indian business as a whole shows a lower loss ratio than "general foreign" business,—your critic has entirely overlooked the fact that the volume of business reinsured from abroad may be so much greater than the volume of business reinsured abroad, that the profit brought into India may be considerably larger than the profit sent out of India.

"Fundamental harmony" is extremely desirable, provided the price for it is not too heavy.

For instance, there seem to be quite a number of people, who think that to secure "fundamental harmony," Indian Company 'A' should give extremely profitable business to Indian Company 'B,' while Indian Company 'B' gives extremely unprofitable business to Indian Company 'A.'

Other difficulties have already been touched on:—

(a) The admitted intention of some Indian Companies to pay a higher rate of brokerage than other Indian Companies.

(b) Co-operation amongst Indian Companies alone cannot be very useful; the non-Indian Companies must also co-operate.

I write as one who has spent many years working for an Indian Insurance Company, and who has striven, and will strive, for co-operation.

My card is enclosed, but I remain,—Yours, etc.,

"INSURANCE."

February 24.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, February 23.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names.	Latest Prices. £.
Millars Timber & Trading Co., Ld. Ord.	0 4 0
London Tin Corporation, Ltd., Ord.	0 11 0
Turner & Newall	1 8 0
Associated Electric Industries	1 1 0
Attock Oil	0 11 3
Associated Portland Cement	1 5 9
Underground Electric Railways	0 19 9
Electric Supply Corporation	2 2 0
Guest, Keen & Nettlefold Ld. Ord.	0 14 6
Beira Railways	0 5 0
County of London Elec. Supply Ord.	2 6 6
Marconi International Marine	1 11 3
Calendar's Cable & Construction Co.	2 11 6
General Elec. Co.	2 11 6
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	3 6 3
L. & N.E. Ry. 4 per cent. 2nd Pref.	18 10 0
International Rys. of C. America Dol.	5. 0 0
Malayalam Plantations	0 7 3
British Burma Petroleum	0 3 6
Soudan Plantations	1 7 6
British S. Africa (Chartered)	0 18 1 1/2
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 4 4 1/2
Wm. Cory & Son	2 13 1 1/2

Market dull and uninteresting.

Stock of Rubber in the U.K. ..... 126828 tons.
Decrease on Week ... 870 tons.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company:—	£
Andhra Valley (7 1/2 p.c. 1933 Notes)	101 0 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	52 0 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.,	0 11 6
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 p.c. Preference	0 4 6
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	61 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 9 3
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy)	0 9 9
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 6 9
De Havill and Aircraft Co. Ltd.,	0 16 6
Eastern Bank Ltd.	4 0 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Banks. Corporation	97 10 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	0 13 6
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 1 0
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 p.c. Debs.	73 10 0
London and Rhodesian Mining & Land	0 2 6
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	1 15 0
Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord.	1 9 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 p.c. Deb.	58 0 0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	92 0 0
Tata Power 7 1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1939/50	101 0 0

MILLS STORES QUOTATIONS.

(Maganbhai Amin & Co.)
Latest Prices.
Bombay, Feb. 26.

Prices per Ton:—

China clay, best quality. Rs. 78; China Clay, market quality, Rs. 68.

Prices per cwt:—

Farina Double sifted Rs. 3-14-0; Epsom Salt Rs. 4/8/0; Sago flour, 1st quality Rs. 6/4/0; Sago flour, market quality. Rs. 5/15/0; Maize Starch pearl Continental Rs. 9/0/0; Dextrine (potato) white Rs. 11/4/0. Zinc Chloride German Rs. 21; Magnesium Chloride German Rs. 4/6/0; Australian Mutton Tallow white Rs. 22/8/0; Turkey red oil Concentrated Rs. 43; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 8/8/0; Bleaching Powder Electro German, small packing Rs. 8/8/0; Sodium Sulphide English small packing Rs. 14-8-0; Sodium Sulphide English large packing Rs. 14; Sodium Sulphide German small packing Rs. 14/8/0; Sodium Sulphide German large packing Rs. 14; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 48. Soda Ash German Rs. 7/8/0; Bichromate of Soda small packing Rs. 45; Brown Sugar of Lead small packing Rs. 40; Litharge Flake. French. small packing Rs. 26.

Prices per lb:—

Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0/11/0; Hydro Sulphide English Rs. 0/10/0; Aniline Salt Hestro Rs. 0/10/0; Antimony Salt Rs. 0/8/0; Acetic Acid Rs. 6/6/0; Formal-de-Hyde Rs. 0/8/0.

DURING THIS WEEK — THRILLING **FINAL INSTALMENT** — DAILY 3 SHOWS

DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE — OF THE **THUNDERING TALKIE-SERIAL** — NEVER TO SEE AGAIN

NEVER FAIL TO SEE MORE ASTOUNDING SENSATIONAL **FINAL EPISODES**

OF

"KING OF THE WILD"

PICTURE OF

Action; Magic; Mystery; Miracles

SHOWING

GREATEST GALAXY OF WILD ANIMALS, BLACK MAGIC OF SAVAGE TRIBES, VENOMOUS REPTILES AND ERUPTION OF A VOLCANO IN THE

AFRICAN JUNGLES

AND AN YOUNG AMERICAN HOUNDED BY HUMAN WOLVES WHEN STRUGGLING TO PROVE HIS INNOCENCE FROM THE CHARGE OF MURDER AND TO SAVE THE GIRL HE LOVED

Also SPECIAL SONGS OF MOHAN & NISSAR

DAILY SHOWS:—5-30, 8, 10-30.

EXTRA SHOW ON SATURDAYS & SUNDAYS: 3 P. M.

WEST END TALKIES LAMINGTON ROAD

GLORIOUS SECOND WEEK ! UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS !
PICTURE OF ACTION; MYSTERY; SPEED; ROMANCE & THRILLS OF MEHTA-LUHAR PRODUCTIONS.

with NAVINCHANDRA, BABURAO APTE and KUMAR MADUKAR

"RED LION"

with MISS PADMA MISS LOBO and MR. BHIM.

Daily Shows 5; 7; 9 and 11 p.m. Extra Show on SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS at 3 p.m.

DUBASH THEATRE, **KRISHNA CINEMA** New Charni Road.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
A Drama of Love vs. Hate
"THE VIRTUOUS SIN"
Featuring:
WALTER HUSTON, KAY FRANCIS.
The Story of a Woman who places Love above Sin.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
CONAN DOYLE'S
Powerful Mystery Story
THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES
Featuring:
ROBERT RENDEL, BERYL STAPLETON.
Dialogue by Edgar Wallace.

THE EMPRESS
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
Blazing Drama of the French Foreign Legion
HELL'S ISLAND
With
JACK HOLT, RALPH GRAVES. and DOROTHY SEBASTIAN.

FROM TO-DAY — DURING THIS WEEK

SENSATIONAL-TALKIE
OF
ACTION; THRILLING-STUNTS; THUNDERING FIGHTS

"HELL'S VALLEY"

(of Pickfair Pictures Corporation, Bombay)
WITH WORLD-FAMOUS
WALTER MILLER & CHARMING VIRGINIE BROWNIE FAIRIE

Best Music By Mexican Orchestra & DANCE BY MEXICAN DANCERS

SHOWING

A valley of hell, a mountain of thrills, a cascade of action! See Wally Wales in "Hell's Valley," a hard-hitting, hair-raising, high-flying Western with dash, smash and punch! "Hell's Valley"—where men of courage fought for the rights with guns and swords and fists! Plenty of plot and action galore, topped by a cast that spells box-office, this Wally Wales starring vehicle will keep audiences entertained and earn an enthusiastic round of applause. The photography and recording are flawless.

DAILY SHOWS: 5-30, 8 & 10-30 P.M.
MATINEE on SATURDAY, SUNDAY & FRIDAY at 3 P.M.

GLOBE-TALKIES
(SANDHURST ROAD).

NEW YORK COTTON

TRADE BUYING

New York, Feb. 25.

STRONG OPENING—RISE OF 10 PTS. ABSENCE OF SELLING—TRADE BUYING—HIGHER LIVERPOOL ADVICES—MARKET CLOSES 7 TO 8 PTS. UP—SPOT COTTON 10 PTS. HIGHER AT 7.15c.

The New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm in the absence of selling influenced by trade buying and favourable Liverpool cables. Prices opened strong at a rise of 10 points with July 7.32 and this was the highest level for the day. After opening of the market there was some profit taking which resulted in a relapse of 6 points from the highest level but again prices rallied on improved trade buying. There was utter absence of selling and the market closed at a net rise of 7 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 7.15c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 5 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 6 points at 6.91c.

Messrs. A. Norden and Co. in their report dated New York January 28 state that early in the period under review, the action of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in reducing its acceptance buying rate below that prevailing in the open market was regarded as confirming reports that the Government had decided upon an aggressive policy of credit expansion in order to hasten a revival of business. The immediate effect of this step, and of the interpretation which was placed upon it, was to stimulate a speculative demand for securities and commodities. However, it was also instrumental in creating apprehension abroad concerning the stability of the dollar, and bullish enthusiasm quickly subsided when withdrawals of European balances from the United States were found to have been resumed. These withdrawals led the Administration to make a reassuring statement concerning its plans, which were said to contemplate only the arresting of deflation and a cautious movement towards the restoration of normal values.

Subsequently, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation measure was enacted by Congress without causing a ripple on the market. Doubts are entertained as to the benefits which may accrue to the cotton trade as a result of the operations of the Corporation, and it remains to be seen what use will be made of its power to aid in financing agriculture and the exportation of agricultural products.

The postponement of the Lausanne Conference on war debts and reparations for an indefinite period, the unsettlement in India, and the Sino-Japanese imbroglio, all tend to defer a revival of world prosperity and pending a satisfactory settlement of domestic and foreign problems, commerce and industry are likely to remain subnormal.

With regard to the American cotton situation, some satisfaction may be derived from the outlook for an usually heavy emergence of weevils in the Spring, from the continued large exports to the Orient, from indications that depleted stocks in Europe will soon necessitate a more active Continental demand, and from brighter world consumption prospects due to the relative scarcity and high price of Indian cotton.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange Service, world mills consumed 4,934,000 bales of American cotton during the five months ended December 31st compared with 4,445,000 in the corresponding period of last season. If this rate of increase is continued the total consumption for the season will approximate 12,300,000 bales. One authority thinks that, with a little improvement in trade, the world may easily consume more than 14,000,000 bales of American cotton this season, but as the world supply for the twelve months ending July 31st is around 25,500,000 bales, a record carryover is inevitable.

Only a drastic acreage reduction would appear to warrant expectations of materially higher prices, and of this there are at present no clear indications. In consequence, we are inclined to favor sales in strong markets, and to recommend that purchases be confined to good recessions.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest 7.17 plus .11; Lowest 7.11 plus .05.

N. Y. July Highest 7.32 (Opening); Lowest 7.26 (10-35 a.m.).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York:—Opened higher owing to higher cables. Fluctuated in sympathy with stock market during the day. Closed higher owing to trade and foreign buying. Would not advise buying except on declines. Cotton goods market active demand generally.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

BOMBAY BUYING

Liverpool, Feb. 25.

PRICES OPEN 10 PTS. UP—GENERAL BUYING—HEDGE AND GENERAL SELLING—IMPROVEMENT LOST—BOMBAY BUYING TRADE CALLING—MARKET CLOSES 1 TO 2 PTS. UP—MID. AMERICAN SPOT COTTON 9 PTS. HIGHER AT 5.82D.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened firm at a rise of 10 points on general buying. But most of the advance was lost on hedge selling. Hedge and local selling eased prices from the lust. Bombay buying came in around mid-day. Market was hesitant and more two-sided, with trade calling maintaining steadiness. The market closed steady at a rise of 1 to 2 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices closed at a rise of 9 points at 5.82d.

East Indian Cotton Futures were quiet and closed unchanged, but Egyptian Cotton prices advanced 8 to 4 points.

The Alexandria Cotton Futures Market was firm and closed at rise of 27 points for Sakels and 26 points for Upper April delivery.

LANCASHIRE WORKING 80 P.C.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co., state that prices were steady due to sustained improvement in Textiles and spot demand. With the improvement in the British Budget and general financial conditions coupled with a more hopeful attitude by France regarding the forthcoming International Conference on War Debts and Reparations, there is a better Continental spot demand.

Unsold stocks in Liverpool are very small though Lancashire is now working about 80 per cent. of its normal capacity.

Another factor which must not be disregarded is the heavy survival of weevil this winter. Similar conditions existed in 1927, but with a cut of only 13 per cent in acreage they were disregarded and consumers who could have purchased their requirements at about 13 cents in February found themselves paying 19-1/2 cents later in the season.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Liverpool market advanced on good Egyptian market and scattered buying. More for sale at the advance.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool:—South firm. Trade demand maintained. Progress slow plantings. Sterling tendency improve.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 25.

	Opening	Closing
February 1932		5.52 plus .01
March, 1932	5.60	5.52 plus .01
April 1932		5.52 plus .01
May, 1932	5.59	5.52 plus .01
June, 1932		5.53 plus .02
July, 1932	5.61	5.54 plus .02
August, 1932		5.55 plus .02
September, 1932		5.56 plus .02
October, 1932		5.58 plus .01
November, 1932		5.60 plus .01
December, 1932		5.64 plus .02
January, 1933		5.66 plus .02
February, 1933		5.68 plus .03
Middling Spot		5.82 plus .09

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 25.

March	7.45
May	7.64
July ...	7.82
October ...	8.11
November	8.15
December	8.23
January 1933	8.28
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	7.75

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 25.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.52
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	5.64
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	5.76
Oomra Good	5.84
Oomra Fully Good	5.99
Oomra Fine	6.14
Bengal Good	4.80
Bengal Fully Good	4.90
Bengal Fine	5.00
Scinde Fully Good	4.90
Scinde Fine	5.00
Scinde Superfine	5.10

NEW YORG COTTON.
New York, Feb. 25.

Middling Spot	7.15 plus .10
March	6.97 plus .09
May	7.14 plus .08
July	7.29 plus .07
October	7.50 plus .08
December	7.67 plus .08
January	7.74 plus .08

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Feb. 25.

March	6.96 plus .06
May	7.12 plus .05
Middling Spot	6.91 plus .06

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Feb. 25.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot	7-1/2

BOMBAY COTTON

OPTION DEALERS BUYING

Bombay, Feb. 26.

FIRM OPENING—OPTION DEALERS BUYING—SCATTERED LIQUIDATION —UNDERTONE GOOD.—BROACH A-M Rs. 235

The local cotton market opened firm with Broach A-M delivery Rs. 235 on higher New York advices. At this level there was increased buying by option dealers and prices advanced to Rs. 237/8. At this level there was scattered long liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 235 but the market again ruled steady on local buying. The feeling in favour of cotton is increasing and option dealers are expected to control the prices during the next month. All teji-mandi transactions will be finally settled by the end of the next month but the position of sellers of option rights become very risky towards the end of the month. Thus it is very likely that there will be steadier markets following freely favourable news. Some of the option buyers are also selling out and the general situation of the market remains healthy.

The market closed at 2-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M 235/8.
Oomra March 221.
Bengal March 196/8.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, Feb. 26.

	Sup.	Fine	F.	G.	Good
M. G. Bengal U. P.	213	208	203	199	
M. G. Rajputana					
M. G. Punjab	211	206	201	197	
M. G. Oomra No. 3	228	224	220	...	
M. G. Oomra No. 1	240	236	232	...	
M. G. Oomra No. 2	233	229	225	...	

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Feb. 26.

46	Viram Ladha	Bhilwara	197
31	Do.	Do.	197
30	Do.	Sareli	197
56	Vasonji Mavji	Mahu	216
45	Motiram Vaghji	Mundra	200
71	Arjan Khimji	Vadal	213-1/2
105	Do.	Botad	213
100	G. G. Kesha	Mahuva	212
60	Do.	Nagar	226
100	Do.	Verabal	213
60	Vasanji Mavji	Mahu	216
300	G. G. Kesha & Co.	Mathia	214

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Feb. 26.

Bengal Superfine	206
Bengal Fine	203
Bengal F.G.	200
Sindh-Punjab Fine	204
Sindh-Pujab F.G.	200
Wardha-Hingt Fine	238
Nagpur Savner Fine	238
Yeotmal Fine	a 228
Arvi Fine	228
Ellichpur Fine	228
Amraoti Fine	223
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	225
Mulkapur Fine	220
Khandesh Fine	219
Muthia F.G.	213
Jalna/Sallu F.G.	217
Burwah/Sanavad Fine	227
Ujjain/Shujaulpur Fine	253
Broach Fine	255
Punjab/American	265
Punjab/American mix	238/53
Cambodia	305
Miraj/Sangli	260
Compta Good	275
Jinja	.....
Busoga	.....
Kampala	.....

NEW YORK.
New York, Feb. 25.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—	
March	6.95
May	7.11
July	7.27
New York Noon Call:—	
March	6.96
May	7.15
July	7.30

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Feb. 25.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	19,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's exports to the Continent	7,000

LONDON SILVER.
London, Feb. 25.

Silver:—No special feature. Market is quiet.

Spot	19-13/16.
Forward	19-15/16.

LONDON GOLD.
London, Feb. 25.

Bar Gold Fine, per Oz. £5/18/10.

LONDON METALS.
London, Feb. 25.

Copper Braziers	47-1/2
	£
Yellow Metal	41 F.O.B.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	12-1/2 Nominal
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge	9-1/2
Tin English Ingots	131-1/2

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, Feb. 25.

Demand Bills	3.48.00

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 26.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 60/8

4 per cent. 1931-36 Conversion Loan Rs. 88-4.

4 per cent 1934/37 Loan Rs 87

4 per cent. 1960/70 Loan Rs. 67-4.

4 1/2 per cent. 1934 Bonds Rs. 95/8

4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan Rs. 74

5 per cent. 1929-47 War Loan Rs. 84/12

5 per cent 1935 Loan Rs. 96.

5 per cent. 1939-44 Loan Rs. 86

6 per cent. 1933-36 Bonds Rs. 98/12

5 per cent. 1933 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 99/10

5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 97/2

6 per cent. 1932 bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 100-4.

6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 102/6

6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Treasury Bonds Rs. 101/14

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Port Trust Rs. 64

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Municipal Rs. 63

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Improvement Trust Rs. 62.

5 per cent. 1959 Bombay Municipal Rs. 77

6 per cent. 1954 Bombay Municipal Rs. 94/8

6 per cent. 1950-60 Bombay Municipal Rs. 94/8

Tone of market.—Firm.

BANK DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Feb. 25.

Interest Day-to-day Loans 3 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-3/4 per cent.

BANK BILLS—

3 Months 4-7/16 per cent.
6 Months 4-5/8 per cent.

FINE TRADE BILLS—

3 Months 5-1/4 per cent.
6 Months 5-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Feb. 25.

T.T. London on Berlin	14.63
T.T. London on Amsterdam	8.63-3/4.
T.T. London on Brussels	34.98
T.T. London on Madrid	45.06
T.T. London on Milan	66.93
T.T. London on Berlin	17.87
T.T. London on Berne	17.87
T.T. London on Paris	68.34
T.T. London on Prague	117.62
T.T. London on New York (Closing Rate)	3.48-1/4.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Feb. 25.

Cottonseed, Bombay (Hull) per ton,—
No offers.

Castorseed, Bombay (Hull) per ton,—
Sellers £13:10:0 Feb/Mar.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Continent)—
Sellers £12:7:6 Feb/Mar. Sellers.

LINSEED.
London, Feb. 25.

Linseed, Calcutta (London) per ton,—
Sellers £11:17:6 Feb/Mar.

Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. (Hull) per ton.—
Sellers £9:5:3 April.

Linseed, Bombay (London) per ton,—
Sellers £13:17:6 Feb/Mar.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Feb. 25.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed Spot per lb. 2-5/8.

LINSEED OIL.
London, Feb. 25.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt,—
Sellers 16/- Mar/Apl.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt,—
Sellers 17/1½ May/Aug.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKT.
London, Feb. 25.

Java Sugar, Fine white Dutch Standard, No. 25 C and F Calcutta.
per cwt.

Feb/Mar	8/6-3/4 paid
C & F Bombay:— Feb/Mar.	8/7-1/4 paid
C & F Karachi:— Feb/Mar.	8/7—1/4 paid

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Feb. 25.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	12
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Register)	97
P. and O. Banking Corporation	6
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	92-1/2
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 p.c.	78-7/8 Ex. Div.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c.	41-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	53
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	61-1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	23-1/2
Consols 2 1/2 p.c.	57-3/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	106-3/8
Victory Bonds, 4 p.c.	94-1/4

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/6 3/32.
D D 1/6 1/8.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/8 Feb/15 March.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 5/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 15 Mar/15 April.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 5/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 7/32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 13/32 Feb/March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/8 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 11/32 May.

NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 384.
Bank Selling T T 383.
Banks Buying T T 378

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 660
Banks Buying D D 680

AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 65-1/4

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 126 nominal
Banks Buying 60 Days 116

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 98 7/8

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 133

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 154 1/8

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 65 5/8

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.48 1/4 25th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/11 3/4 26th inst.
Japan/London 1/11 25th inst.
London/Paris 88.00 25th inst.
London/Belgium 25.00 25th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.75 25th inst.
London/Italy 86.85 25th inst.
London/Berlin 14.63 25th inst.
London/Holland 8.64 25th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Steady.
Gold £5/18/9 24th inst. £5/18/10 25th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 13/16 24th inst. 19 13/16 25th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 15/16 24th inst. 19 15/16 25th inst.
Silber New York Ready 31 3/8 24th inst. 31 25th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 1/2 p.c. 24th inst. 4 7/16 p.c. 25th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 4 5/8 p.c. 24th inst. 4 5/8 p.c. 25th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent
Money:—
Call 3-1/2 per cent.
3 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Tone of London Silver.—Very quiet. No special feature.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, Feb. 25.

Rozario Santa Fe per lb Cargoes 27/6 Feb/Mar. Sellers.

Barletta Russo, per lb. Cargoes 29/3 Feb/Mar. Sellers.

Wheat South Australian Parcels 29 March Paid.

Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels 33/6 May/June Nominal.

Yarn market better demand.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cables:—Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York cable:—

Cotton:—Southern selling offset by steady buying by Trade, including Japanese interests, no indication improved general conditions."

BY PUBLIC REQUEST
CONTINUED FOR SECOND WEEK
WITH
SPECIAL SONGS BY MUKTHAR BEGUM
REVISED and FRESH COPY OF
MADANS SUPER TALKING & SINGING DRAMA
IN HINDI
SHIRIN-FARHAD
OF HIGH DISTINCTION & REMARKABLE SUCCESS
WITH THE REPUTED SCREEN-PAIR
KAJJAN and NISSAR
BEST DANCES and SWEET SONGS
EXCELLENT PHOTOGRAPHY 'R C A.' RECORDING
DAILY SHOWS 6-15, and 10 P. M.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY and SUNDAY AT 3 P. M
WELLINGTON-TALKIES
DHOBI TALAO.

GLORIOUS SIXTH WEEK!
GLORIOUS SIXTH WEEK!
SEE and HEAR
PRABHAT'S FIRST TALKIE in MARATHI
King Of Ayodhya
with
Renowned Mrs. DURGA KHOTE
and
Master Musician GOVINDRAO TEMBE
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC.
GIRGAUM.
BRILLIANT CAST, ENCHANTING SONGS, SUPERB SETTINGS.
Time:—5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EXTRA SHOW on Saturday and Sunday at 2-45 p.m.

He spoke of women's virtue in a light manner. A gallant chief challenged him. Then followed intrigues when a woman vindicated her honour.
SEE
SATI SONE
GENIUS OF Miss JILLOO
AT
HER BEST
In this most appealing all-talking drama.
SEE and HEAR
MISS JILLOO IN "SATI SONE"
COMING SHORTLY AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.

COMING! IMPERIAL CINEMA LAMINGTON ROAD
Watch for the date Coming Shortly
It's a Picture which will please you
Sagar Movietone All-Talking, Singing Picture
A fountain of inspiration sprang up in the dry land of Marwar.
Devotees of God saw light in it and all over India
MIRABAI'S intense devotion was sung
Hear the Famous Bhajans of Mirabai
MIRABAI
Directed by—Mr. RAMNIK DESAI.
Featuring The Glamourous Star-Cast
MISS ZUBEIDA, Mr. JAL MERCHANT, Mr. SANGATHA, Etc.

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JUPITER GENERAL
Is a progressive Insurance Co.
J5.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1932

JUPITER GENERAL
can be consulted by the Insuring public on all occasions and for all Insurances.
J6

Can Corporator Be Charged With Trespass If He Enter Municipal Building ?

TWO MAZAGAON DANIELS DIFFER BETWEEN THEMSELVES ON THE POINT

Police Withdraw Case Against Dr. Choksi And Miss Kara

MAGISTRATE CHAWNA ACQUITS THEM "HONOURABLY" BUT WILL NOT ALLOW THEM TO MAKE STATEMENTS

The case against Dr. J.N. Choksi, a Municipal Corporator and Miss Maniben Kara, who have been recently elected to tne Corporation, which was launched by the Police at the instance of the Superintendent of Conservency and in which they were charged under Section 111. of the City Police Act, with wilful trespass, was withdrawn when it came up for hearing before a Bench of Honorary Magistrates, at the Mazagaon Court on Friday morning.

Inspector R.N. Naimpalli asked leave of the Court to withdraw the case, as he had instructions to that effect, and the leave was granted by the Bench which consisted of Mr. H.M. Chawna and Khan Bahadur Mohamed Ismail Kurtay.

STATEMENT NOT ALLOWED.

The defence counsel, Mr. G.G. Mahadeviya, made repeated requests to the Court to allow him to make a statement on behalf of the accused, or to allow one of the accused to read the statement, but it was turned down by the Court. The defence counsel then asked permission to make an application under Section 553, Criminal Procedure Code for award of compensation as he said, "The case had caused considerable inconvenience and waste of time and money to the accused."

The Court refused to record the statement or to allow the application for compensation on the ground that the case was not heard by the Court and the Bench did not want to go into its merits or to express its opinion on the subject. "Go to a Civil Court, or have recourse to any other legal remedy, but your oratory will not help you here," was the final reply of Mr. Chawna to the defence counsel.

Miss Maniben Kara addressing the Court said, that she wanted to make a statement, and if the Court did not allow that, she objected to the withdrawal of the case. "We are prepared and want to fight out the issue," she added. But the reply she got from the Court was: "We have acquitted you quite honourably."

When the case came up for hearing, Inspector R. N. Naimpalli who conducted the case on behalf of the prosecution informed the Court that he wanted leave to withdraw the case.

Mr. G.G. Mahadeviya, appearing for both the accused, submitted that he wanted to make a statement on behalf of the accused before the case was withdrawn. The Court should either allow him or one of the accused to read the statement.

Mr. Chawna: No, no. No statement can be allowed when the prosecution has withdrawn the case. We do not know what statement they want to make. We have not heard the case either.

Counsel: The accused want to clear their position. Certain facts have been placed before the Court, and they want to state what exactly happened. The accused are charged under Section 111, of the City Police Act, with wilful trespass, which is wrong. They had been to the building at the request and on the invitation of the residents, and had every right to be there. At 9 p.m. they were arrested and taken to the police lock-up.

Mr. Naimpalli: They were not taken to the lock-up. We treated them like gentlemen. Dr. Choksi will bear me out.

The defence counsel further submitted that he wanted to make an application under Section 553, Cr. P.C. for an award of compensation, as the prosecution had caused the accused considerable inconvenience and waste of time and money.

WAS THERE NO TRESPASS?

Mr. Chawna: We have not heard the case. We do not want to go into the merits of the case. Do you mean to suggest that there was no trespass?

Counsel: Yes. I submit that there was no trespass. The prosecution has no case; that is why they have applied for a withdrawal.

Mr. Chawna: They might have thought that the accused behaved in a good way. But there is no doubt that they entered the building which they had no right to do.

Mr. Chawna's colleague on the Bench, Mr. K.B. Kurtay disagreed on the point and said that no Municipal Corporator could be charged with trespass if he entered a Municipal building.

Mr. Chawna: We are not here to decide that question. That is not the issue before us. If you want compensation, go to a Civil Court. Or if you want a decision on the right of Corporators, have recourse to other legal remedies.

Mr. Mahadeviya again attempted to argue the point, but Mr. Chawna stopped him by saying that even if a police officer committed trespass he would be punished for that. And, if a Municipal Corporator did it, he was equally liable for punishment.

Mr. K.B. Kurtay again repeated that a Municipal Corporator could not be charged with trespass if he entered a Municipal building.

Mr. Chawna: You may hold that view, but I cannot allow the question to be discussed here.

At this stage, Mr. Clubwala, Municipal Solicitor, informed the Court that he was watching the case on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner and said that a Municipal Corporator had no right to enter Municipal premises.

Mr. K.B. Kurtay: It is not so. A Corporator cannot enter the room of a house. But he can certainly go to the compound of a building. Supposing I go to Tansa Lake, will you charge me with trespass?

The defence counsel once more repeated that the accused did not go to the building of their own accord, but were present because they were invited by the residents of the place.

Mr. Chawna: We have decided the matter. We are not going to hear you any more on the point. Go to the Municipal Commissioner or a Court of Law if you like. But your oratory will not help you here. By asking us to decide the question, you want to put us in the wrong box. We will not allow that.

Inspector Naimpalli: You charge the police or the Municipal Commissioner with wrongful arrest, if you like.

Mr. Mahadeviya retorted: "You need not advise us. The defence is quite competent to take proper steps in the matter."

Miss Kara then, addressing the Court said, that she wanted to make a statement and if the Court was not allowing that, the accused would object to the withdrawal of the case. "We want to fight out the issue," she concluded.

Mr. Chawna: We have acquitted you quite honourably.

Miss Kara: Then let it remain on record that you did not allow us to make a statement.

MR. MUKUND DESAI ARRESTED

Under Sec. 3 Of Ordinance 2

A CORRESPONDENT OF FOREIGN PAPERS

Mr. Mukund Desai, who was formerly Secretary to Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala in London, has been arrested under Section III, Ordinance II and removed to the House of Correction at Byculla.

It is understood that Mr. Desai is a correspondent for some foreign newspapers.

IMPORT DUTIES BILL

Commons Pass By 442 Votes To 62

DUTIES TO OPERATE FROM MARCH 1

LONDON, February 25.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Import Duties Bill by 442 votes to 62. The House of Lords will formally pass the first reading of the Bill to-morrow and pass it on Monday. The duties will operate from 1st March.—Reuter.

FREE LIST.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain has accepted the amendment to Import Duties Bill including in the free list, soft-fibre hemp and hemp tow.—Reuter.

C. I. D. MAN'S BROTHER ARRESTED

Satyagraha In Sind

(From A Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Feb. 23.

On Saturday last, the City Magistrate sentenced four national workers including two students bandplayers to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

On Sunday morning, after the flag salutation ceremony, five satyagrahis were arrested for singing national songs.

In lieu of fine imposed on a local national worker, the police have removed from his house his shirts and pyjamas.

At Karachi the brother of a C. I. D. man has been arrested for an alleged offence of selling contraband salt on the premises of the City Magistrate's Court.

Madras Graduates Caned By Police For Picketing

MADRAS Feb. 25.

Mr. Subba Rao, assistant editor of the "Swarajya" and Mr. Ramaswami, both graduates of the Madras University, picketed a foreign cloth shop at Rattan Bazar this morning.

The police arrived on the scene and ordered them to disperse. On their failing to do so they were dispersed by force and caned.

Both were subsequently admitted to the General Hospital as inpatients. Later in the evening they were taken in an ambulance car to the Commissioner's Office and the Commissioner having recorded their statements they were brought back to the hospital. Both are under arrest.—A. P.

RESTRICTIONS ON EXPORT OF GOLD

To Be Withdrawn When Expedient

"NO HAMPERING OF TRADE VISIBLE."

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 25.

In the House of Commons Mr. Neville Chamberlain announced that restrictions on the export of capital, imposed when the gold standard was abandoned, would be withdrawn as soon as it was considered that the step could be taken without detriment to the national interest. There was no evidence at present that the restrictions were hampering the export trade.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

Rediscount Rate Reduced By ½ P. C.

LONDON, February 25.

New York.—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has reduced rediscount rate from three and a half to three per cent.—Reuter.

CUP TIE BATTLE

Will Arsenal Repeat 1929-30 Victory ?

LONDON, February 25.

The titanic cup tie battle between Huddersfield and the Arsenal is expected to attract a record crowd. All London is asking, "Can Arsenal break the Huddersfield record of being undefeated in the home cup tie since the war, and repeat its 1929-'30 two-goal-to-nil cup final victory"?

Huddersfield report "All is well" The arsenal are troubled by the recent indisposition of their centre-forward Lambert. The latter, however, scored six goals in the practice match, yesterday, and so is apparently fit.

The teams are doing ordinary training combined with golf visits to the seaside.—Reuter.

FOSTERING AFGHAN-ARAB RELATIONS

H. E. Sardar Ahmedshahkhan On Pilgrimage

PESHAWAR, Feb. 25.

His Excellency Saddar Ahmadshahkhan, Afghan Court Chamberlain, who is also the Afghan Queen's brother left. to-day, for Bombay on a pilgrimage to Arabia where he will try to foster Afghan-Arab relations. He will also lay the foundation stone of the spacious Afghan Pilgrims Home which the Afghan Government is building there at a cost of fifteen lakhs of rupees.—A. P.

PERMANENT PACIFICATION OF SHINWARIS

Nadirshah Building Strategic Fort?

PESHAWAR, Feb. 25.

King Nadirshah is understood to be building a strategic fort at Torkham near Indo-Afghan border with the idea of permanent pacification of Srinwaris for which a big order for stones has been placed with a German firm.—A. P.

Hyderabad (Dn). At a meeting of Nizam's State Marwari Mandal Nizamabad, a resolution was passed to the effect that all old marriages should be stopped by offering Satyagraha.

DISPOSAL OF G. P. C. C. FUNDS

Accused Makes Statement

SENTENCED TO FOUR MONTHS' R. I.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 24.

Another case in connection with the disposal of the funds of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee after it was declared unlawful, came up to-day in the Court of the Honorary First Class Magistrate, Sardar Khan Bahadur Kadri, against Mr. Dahyabhai Lalubhai, a clerk in a ginning and pressing factory at Bardoli.

He was charged under Section 17(1) Criminal Law Amendment Act, with having remitted to Dr. Manubhai Chhaganlal at Surat through the firm of Messrs. Jamnadas Chunilal, two sums of Rs. 3,800 and Rs. 7,000 belonging to the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee to be utilised for the Bardoli Swaraj Ashram and the Bardoli Taluka Congress Committee, both declared unlawful by the Government, and thereby assisting the operations of the above three unlawful associations.

STATEMENT OF ACCUSED.

The accused declined to take part in the proceedings of the Court, but made a statement that he received two sums from Mr. Chhaganlal Joshi of Mr. Gandhi's Ashram to be utilised for the Bardoli Hospital and returned one sum of Rs. 7,000 to Mrs. Maneben Zaveri of Mr. Gandhi's Ashram.

The prosecution alleged that the accused was a Congress worker and took prominent part on behalf of the Congress in the recent Bardoli enquiry by Mr. Gordon. Though there was no evidence to show that the accused had received Congress money, he admitted having received money from Mr. Chhaganlal Joshi, who was "Dictator" of the Gujarat Congress Committee and having returned one sum to Mrs. Maniben Zaveri, who also was "Dictator" of the Gujarat Congress Committee.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100/- fine, in default, to undergo imprisonment for one month more. In the course of his judgment he remarked that "the firm of Messrs. Jamnaras Chunilal have taken a prominent part in the disposal of the money of the Gujarat Congress Committee, and it is for the police to investigate further the connection of that firm with the disposal of that money."—A. P.

NOTICE ON "NAVJIVAN" EDITOR

Asked To Report Himself Twice Weekly

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 25.

Pandit Bechardas, who was editing Mahatma Gandhi's cyclostyled "Navjivan" weekly, after the "Navjivan" Press was sealed and taken possession of by the police has been served with a notice under the Emergency Powers Ordinance requiring him to give attendance to the police at 9 a.m. each Friday and Tuesday, and not to leave the Municipal limits and not to take part in the Civil Disobedience Movement.—A.P.

TRIAL OF LADY PICKETS

Male Pickets Released

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 25.

Four lady picketers who were arrested this evening, with kirpans on their shoulders, will all be prosecuted to-morrow under the picketing ordinances.

They were released to-night on their giving personal recognisance of Rs. 50 each. Their kirpans were attached by the police.

Three male picketers who were also arrested this evening were released to-night.—A. P.

TRIAL OF GUJARAT'S 10TH "DICTATOR"

Evidence Of Dy. Police Superintendent

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 25.

In the trial against Somabhai Patel, the tenth 'dictator' of the Gujarat Congress Committee, and Mr. Jamnadas Mathatharia, the Deputy Police Superintendent. Khan Bahadur Nadirsha, in the course of his deposition said that they were once arrested under the Emergency Powers Ordinance and released on their giving undertaking that they would not take part in the Civil Disobedience movement.—A. P.

DIRECTORS HEAVILY SENTENCED

Sequel To Sudden Collapse Of Frankfurt Insurance Company

REVISION OF COMPANY LAW LIKELY

LONDON, February 26.

Cologne.—Company directors, who according to evidence had ignored all ethical and business rules of sound finance", have been brought to book by the conviction of six directors of the Frankfurt General Insurance Company, and sentences varying from three months to four years' imprisonment.

The Company failed two years ago and its losses were estimated at 63,000,000 marks.

Its sudden collapse had a world wide effect, and compelled the authorities to conduct stringent investigation and revelations during the trial which will probably result in the revisions of the company law.

Two directors, alleged to be mainly responsible, were, not brought to trial. One of them, Mr. Paul Dumeka, died, and the second, M. Philip Becker, broke down during the inquiry, and is now seriously ill.—Reuter.

Police Ransack Yeotmal Press For Proscribed Literature

YEOTMAL, Feb. 25.

The Yeotmal Printing Press and the residence of D. H. Date, publisher of a brief history of Satyagraha in Yeotmal District in 1930, (which was recently proscribed by the C. P. Government) were raided by the police yesterday and 17 copies of the proscribed booklet were seized.—A. P.

Mr. Ruikar's Case Adjourned To March 3

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Feb. 25.

The court-room was overcrowded when the sedition case against Mr. Ruiker, President, Trade Union Congress, was taken up to-day in the court of Mr. Mukerjee, Magistrate, First Class. Mr. Middleton Stewart, District Superintendent of Police, Nagpur was the first prosecution witness who was examined by Mr. Lobo, Public Prosecutor.

There was a passage-at-arms between Messrs. Lobo and Salve (defence counsel) when the latter objected to Mr. Lobo's trying to interpret witness.

After examination-in-chief of the witness the case was adjourned to March 3 for cross-examination.

"SEDITIOUS SPEECH FROM BEGIN TO END."

NAGPUR, February 25.

Proceedings under section 124-A against Mr. Ruikar, President of the Trade Union Congress and the local Textile Union were taken up this afternoon before Mr. G. L. Mukherji, First Class Magistrate. Mr. Middleton Stewart, District Superintendent of Police, the complainant, deposed that at a meeting on February 4, there were half a dozen Congress Flags and banners bearing revolutionary slogans. Ruikar's speech was seditious from beginning to end. Witness laid special emphasis on that part of Ruikar's speech which advocated a general strike of all industries in India simultaneously to paralyse Government.

Cross-examination was reserved till March 3.—A.P.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

New Delhi.—The following communique is issued:—The Indian States Committee visited Cochin on their journeys to and from Travancore making stay on each occasion at Bolaghotty Residency as guests of the Cochin Darbar.—The Cochin port was also inspected by the members of the Committee.—A.P.

CONCILIATION SHOULD REPLACE COERCION

U. P. Councillors' Recommendation To Govt.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 25

The United Provinces Legislative Council passed this afternoon, a resolution of Thakur Hanuman Singh with amendments recommending the Government that the policy of coercion should be replaced by a policy of conciliation and that to achieve this object Government should give special instructions to officers.—A. P.

BENARES CONGRESSMEN JAILED

BENARES, Feb. 25.

Three Congress workers have been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under Section 17(b) the Criminal Law Amendment Act and ordered to pay fines or in default undergo further imprisonment for three months.

They were further charged under Section 17(a) of the same Act and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each, the sentences on both charges of all the three persons to run concurrently.

Two picketers were arrested in front of a foreign cloth shop today.—A. P.

REALISING LAND REVENUE

House Searches And Attachments In Karnatak

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANKOLA, February 24.

On the 20th instant the District Deputy Collector, the Mamlatdar, the Circle Inspector, with 20 armed and unarmed police-men and village peons arrived at Kangil. They surrounded the house of one Hammannaik but the latter was not at home. The party proceeded into his house, attached gold ornaments said to be worth Rs. 450 for the land-revenue of Rs. 71-10-6. The revenue officers estimated the ornaments at Rs. 81-1-2.

It is understood that the ornaments attached belong to another person.

IN ABSENCE OF MALE MEMBERS.

The party then proceeded to the house of Biranna Krishna Naik and attached silver ornaments said to be worth Rs. 250 for land revenue dues amounting to Rs. 67-5-0. The estimate according to revenue officers is Rs. 72-9-5. There were no male members of the house The locks were broken and the articles attached.

In the evening one of the revenue officers sent word with the Patel that Hammana in whose house the first attachments took place should pay his revenue and take away his ornaments as very valuable ornaments had been attached for a small sum.

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